

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

SALT: 'further progress'

The stakes are so high for people everywhere that the slightest hint of a breakthrough in nuclear arms control calls for the thoughtful and indeed prayerful support of persons both near to and far from the complex realm of SALT. Nothing now should be allowed to spoil this week's favorable new breeze behind the return of U.S. arms negotiator Paul Warnke to meet with Soviet counterparts in Geneva.

The cautious optimism felt in Washington and the United Nations was exemplified by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's statement after a sudden meeting at the White House that "some further progress" has been made. This followed previous announcements by the U.S. and Russia that each would abide by the terms of the present SALT agreement after its official termination this week. And Mr. Gromyko's statement of "firm intention" to work toward a second agreement, echoed by the Carter administration, also followed his UN speech expressing Soviet eagerness for undelayed completion of a SALT II agreement.

It is true that Mr. Gromyko's speech included criticism of the United States for "sermonizing" and for hampering SALT with its position on cruise missiles and talk of developing a neutron bomb. But he was conciliatory in his hopes for a return to a better sense of détente.

From remarks by UN Ambassador Young later in the day, it seemed clear that the U.S. did not intend to resume what Mr. Gromyko called sermonizing. Mr. Young said that, "once you've made your point," as on human rights, it is appropriate to "let up" and await results. "I think the Soviet Union gets our point," he

Israeli concession?

In their determined effort to get the Mideast conference resumed, American officials express satisfaction that Israel has "reversed" its stand and agreed to meet at Geneva with a unified Arab delegation. Whether this is truly a substantive concession or simply a tactical move to appear reasonable and flexible remains to be seen. We would like to think it is the former. But, on the face of it, the accepted plan has obvious limitations. It remains largely on Israel's terms.

Thus, the unified Arab delegation would be present only for the ceremonial opening of the conference. It could not include any Palestinians that are known representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Israel would not negotiate with such an Arab contingent, which presumably would split up and meld into the delegations representing the various Arab states. Nor would it accept any modification of UN Resolution 242 which treats the Palestinian question only as a "refugee" problem.

By accepting the Washington plan, however, the Israelis have ensured headlines in the United States and possibly this is their immediate objective. The Palestinians, it can be argued, have lost ground in the growing battle for American public opinion. They have refused to accept Resolution 242 and, thereby, to recognize Israel's right to exist. And they did not respond positively to the Carter administration's "modest" peace proposal — no statement that Palestinians must be represented at a Geneva conference. In the light of this, Israel presumably sees an opportunity to enhance its own image, lately tarnished by Prime Minister Menachem Begin's unyielding stand on both the West Bank and the PLO.

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The Israeli announced ceasefire in Lebanon also gives Israel a propaganda edge. It need not be said that all too little attention has been paid to the escalating war at the Israel-Lebanon border, which if allowed to go unchecked could explode into another major conflict.

Facts about what is going on are slim. But reports from the scene suggest that Israel, by its support of the Lebanese Christians, encouraged the recent offensive against the Palestinian guerrillas with a view to safeguarding Israeli interests prior to implementation of a Lebanon plan for pacifying the entire southern region. By declaring a ceasefire, the Israelis now look to be the peacemakers.

added. Citing some of his own country's shortcomings, Mr. Young said, "I don't think we should be self-righteous."

Others at the UN were saying that America's open stance on human rights would not prevent the Soviet Union from accepting SALT terms it considered fair to Soviet interests. But it is well that President Carter has "let up" on the criticism, having made his point. The SALT negotiations need to proceed with a minimum of distraction. If the nuclear superpowers do not demonstrate that they can curb their appetite for weapons of mass destruction, they will have failed to take an important step toward reducing other countries' desire for nuclear proliferation. As a U.S. arms expert, there is little doubt that, if nuclear weapons multiply unchecked, one of them will be used — and then . . . ?

Fortunately, the new SALT thrust takes place in a context of progress in another arms forum, the multination Conference on Disarmament that has been meeting for years in Geneva. A U.S. delegate told a United Nations Association meeting of journalists last week that the remaining problems in nuclear test-ban and chemical warfare agreements were "technical" ones. The political will for agreement was there, he said, and experience showed that, when this is the case, the technical details are not allowed to languish.

Has a definite political will been established by the two parties in SALT? Will it carry them through to solving the remaining disagreements? The answers are at least more positive than they seemed a few months ago.

The Arabs, meanwhile, are themselves trying to woo American opinion by appearing forthcoming. President Sadat has gone further than ever before in reaffirming Egypt's willingness to live in peace with Israel. And Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy has tried to sound as conciliatory as possible about Washington's latest Geneva proposal. Only the PLO Palestinians have repeatedly lost credibility in American eyes by refusing to accept Resolution 242 — a move which even now could provide helpful diplomatic momentum despite Israel's intransigent stand on the PLO.

In short, positions do not appear to have altered very much. We do not wish to dismiss this latest initiative by Washington policymakers out of hand. Perhaps it represents a crack in the door. Perhaps once PLO "sympathizers" appeared at Geneva in a unified Arab delegation — and the Israelis do not rule out such — the issue would be joined and there would be no turning back. Perhaps it is worth trying. But it would be imprudent and unrealistic not to recognize that, failing more "give" by all sides than is evident so far — not only on procedural but substantive issues — the Geneva conference could easily bog down in rhetoric.

France's turned-off Marxists

For ideological reasons, young people often are drawn to the philosophies of Karl Marx and other socialist thinkers. It is therefore worth noting that a group of youthful intellectuals in France has caused a national stir by assailing Marxism as an ideology that is obsolete and "monstrous" by its very nature.

Unfortunately, the outlook of these successors to Andre Gide and Arthur Koestler is a pessimistic one. They offer no recipes for helping mankind and in fact reject what they deem "outward philosophical systems, including Christianity." The emphasis seems to be on pragmatic, nonideological attention to such "practical matters" as crime, prison life, drugs, women's rights. Mr. Levy suggests that the best that can be offered in the 20th century is a persistent effort to keep things from getting worse.

We do not perceive much depth in this approach. But it is possible the New Philosophers are drawn to the philosophies of Karl Marx and other socialist thinkers. It is therefore worth noting that a group of youthful intellectuals in France has caused a national stir by assailing Marxism as an ideology that is obsolete and "monstrous" by its very nature.

These critics are not the first to judge Marxism by the standards of its practice. Millions of

Monday, October 3, 1977
"We can report some progress on coexistence and arms control"



The Christian Science Monitor

Budget flying: here to stay?

Air travelers on both sides of the Atlantic are getting a real economic lift out of the initial first-come-first-served cut-rate airline service between Britain and the United States. The new "no frills" \$28 round-trip fares between New York and London are good news indeed for many who would-be traveler unable in the past to afford the regular \$828 "economy" fares of the major airlines. But two big unanswered questions remain: What will these new low fares mean to the future of the U.S. airline industry? Can the major airlines continue to compete with mavericks such as Laker Airways and their cheaper fares and still maintain the competent, dependable air transportation system Americans have come to expect?

These questions go to the heart of the airline deregulation debate now raging in Washington. President Carter along with numerous consumer groups and congressmen would like to see far less federal regulation of the airlines. Both the House and Senate are considering legislation that would not completely deregulate

the industry, but would relax government controls over fares, routes, entry into the industry, and other factors affecting the air carriers. Proponents argue that fewer restrictions will not only lower fares, but also foster competition by permitting new smaller airlines such as Laker to enter the field, and provide greater flexibility for innovations in the industry. Ironically, most major airlines do not want the regulations lifted. They argue that low fares mean to the future of the U.S. airline industry? Can the major airlines continue to compete with mavericks such as Laker Airways and their cheaper fares and still maintain the competent, dependable air transportation system Americans have come to expect?

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60¢ U.S.

Détente grows more cordial

Why hostility is giving way to cooperation between U.S. and U.S.S.R.

By Joseph C. Harsch

The tone, the mood, and, above all, the emphasis in United States foreign policy marks this as being Phase 2 of the relationship between Jimmy Carter and the outside world.

In Phase 1 the emphasis was on defiance of Moscow, human rights, and high morality. Today the emphasis is on the serious business of trying to settle the world's worst problems of the day and doing it in cooperation with Moscow when and where such cooperation may be possible.

The keynote in Phase 2 was indicated by a phrase from the President's Oct. 4 speech to the General Assembly of the United Nations. "The major powers," Mr. Carter said, "have a special responsibility. . . ." There are only two major powers in the world. Mr. Carter recognizes that fact and is deep into several kinds of business with that other major power, the Soviet Union.

Most startling to anyone who had judged Carter foreign policy by the rhetoric of Phase 1 was a special joint Soviet-American statement on the Middle East. Instead of lecturing Moscow for its shortcomings in the department of human rights, here was a major act of collaboration between the two powers aimed at containing their differences of interests in the Middle East. Israel was the most startled. To them, this was reminiscent of 1968, when parallel Soviet-American action put a firm end to the British-French-Israeli invasion of Egypt and forced their armed forces back to their starting lines; and reminiscent of 1973, when joint Soviet-American action forced a cease-fire on Israel and robbed it (as Israel sees it) of the victory they were about to win.

A number of things were obviously being linked together. The joint statement on the Middle East emerged from the same talk at the White House that produced a substantial improvement in prospects for a SALT II agreement. Another part of what must be regarded as a "package" was a decision in Washington to tone down the use of human rights against the Soviets at the gathering in Belgrade where implementation of the Helsinki declaration of 1975 is being reviewed.

Still another element is the prospect of some form of agreement, perhaps informal, that would put a lid on Moscow's naval buildup in the Indian Ocean.

This in turn has a bearing on southern Africa. The Carter administration is deep into a joint effort with the British to arrange a peaceful transition from white to black rule in Rhodesia. The last thing in the world Washington wants is Moscow trying to get into the act. The more naval power Moscow has in the Indian Ocean the more influence it could attempt to exercise in Africa. The implied undertone is an understanding that Moscow will keep out of the Rhodesian affair.

None of this means that a SALT II, or a Middle East settlement, or a peaceful transition in Rhodesia is just around the corner. But it all does mean that of a sudden Mr. Carter's Washington and Mr. Brezhnev's Moscow are not only back on

Related stories Page 12

speaking terms. More than that, they are actually trying to do some useful and practical business together. Six months ago the mood in Soviet-American relations was so bristly that it almost seemed that the two superpowers were slipping dangerously toward confrontation and conceivably even war. Now it is the other way around. They are so cooperative that Israel is dismayed.

The prospect now is for a reconvening of the Geneva conference on the Middle East before the year is out and for some very serious work by the technical experts on ways and means of working out a mutually satisfactory SALT II.

The SALT II problem is to devise limits on size and use of cruise missiles by the United States which would fairly balance restraints on Soviet development of a new generation of intercontinental missiles. Washington is particularly uneasy at the prospect of a new Soviet missile which would be both solid-fueled and mobile.

The problem over the Middle East is to persuade Israel to make the concessions Washington deems essential to a long-term settlement. The fact of a joint Soviet-American statement has certainly stimulated thinking in Israel. It seems almost inconceivable that any of the Middle East states would fail to turn up for a Geneva conference that had been called jointly by Moscow and Washington.

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UPI photo
Carter at UN: 'My country believes . . .'

Nation buckles under Carter's 'too much too soon' programs

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
Question: What does a rotund space station now orbiting the earth have in common with a slender supersonic airliner soon to carry its first paying passengers?

Answer: both sport the red emblem of the hammer and sickle, and both are being whipped into service to enhance the Soviet Union's celebration of the 60th anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik revolution. The anniversary is Nov. 7.

Both are designed, Soviet and Western analysts agree, to demonstrate as dramatically as possible the enormous advances Moscow has made since 1917.

In recent years, the major airlines have been losing vacation travelers to the cheaper charters, and with Laker's introduction of its "no frills" service last week, the scheduled airlines have responded by offering "standby" tickets for \$258. President Carter was right to overturn the Civil Aeronautics Board's ruling that had kept the airlines from competing with Laker's budget fares.

The 73 empty seats on Laker's inaugural flight from London, however, may indicate that lower fares alone will not necessarily fill all those half-empty planes on their Atlantic crossings. Certainly cheaper air transportation for everyone is to be cheered. But Congress should proceed cautiously before entering the as yet unchartered waters of complete federal deregulation of what has become America's primary mode of long-distance travel.

We do not perceive much depth in this approach. But it is possible the New Philosophers are drawn to the philosophies of Karl Marx and other socialist thinkers. It is therefore worth noting that a group of youthful intellectuals in France has caused a national stir by assailing Marxism as an ideology that is obsolete and "monstrous" by its very nature.

These critics are not the first to judge Marxists by the standards of its practice. Millions of

Soviets eye the skies for anniversary space show

By Kenneth Gallard
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn
The Soviet Union is more interested in putting mechanical puppets into space than men on the moon at this juncture.

Indeed, there is as yet no sign that the Russians are planning to send humans to follow up past American landings on the moon.

I am blanketed because my chandeliers have not yet arrived from abroad. Or even that my washer is turned off because a leak in the apartment below allegedly issues from my pipe.

No, what I'm nostalgic about, three hours after I left the hotel, is the companionship.

I'll miss racing the blond Adonis to the third floor to be the first one into the breakfast room and claim possession of the morning Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung. I'll miss the Japanese violinists who are earnestly practicing for a Beethoven Ninth to end all Beethoven Ninths — an open-air affair with massed women's orchestras from London, Tokyo, and some other world capital.

Above all, I'll miss the proprietors. They're young, but they preserve all the old traditions of German hostlers.

Eduard Michal always started the day by preparing the continental breakfast and serving it

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Japanese play Beethoven and a German hotel becomes home

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn
Now that I'm in my new apartment I really appreciate the hotel.

It's not just that the post office is threatening to cut off my telephone until I confess how old I am on the change-of-phone-owner form. Or that I'll be reading by flashlight tonight because light fixtures are personal property, rather than apartment accoutrements, and left with the last occupant. Or that I'm blanketed because my chandeliers have not yet arrived from abroad. Or even that my washer is turned off because a leak in the apartment below allegedly issues from my pipe.

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NEWS

FOCUS

World fuel crisis: firewood

By Ian Steele
Nairobi, Kenya

They call it the poor man's fuel crisis — and more than a billion people are said to be in its grip.

It is lack of firewood for cooking and heating in the developing third-world nations of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

So intense is the quest for firewood that it now consumes more and more of a poor family's time. For example:

In the once forested foothills of Nepal, the time spent in gathering firewood has grown from a few hours' work to a day's labor. Families in the African Sahel desert region spend up to 30 percent of their income on a few bundles of sticks to cook their food. Special police in India patrol the national parks arresting firewood poachers.

The fact is that around the globe the demand for firewood has outstripped nature's ability to regenerate it, and the crisis is on the increase.

According to Eric P. Eckholm of the Worldwatch Institute in Washington, 90 percent of the people in most poor countries rely on firewood as their chief source of energy, and at least half the world's timber is still used for cooking and heating fuel.

In the past two decades, Nepal's forest area has been reduced from 6.4 million hectares to 4.6 million hectares and studies indicate that more than 90 percent of the loss has been to peasants cutting firewood.

Firewood prices within the country have trebled in the past two years as people have been forced farther and farther afield to gather it.

In desert areas of Niger, Upper Volta, and Chad, camel and donkey caravans sometimes must travel more than 100 kilometers from the capitals in search of trees.

The peasant populations of India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh have turned to cow dung in the absence of wood. Mr. Eckholm estimates that between 300 and 400 million tons of dung is burned annually in India alone, robbing the farmland of one of its



Malaysian with much valued firewood

most valuable fertilizers.

Indian scientists have worked for several decades on methods to reduce organic waste to methane, and many thousands of biogas plants are operating on the Indian subcontinent, in China and elsewhere. But scientists are still far from satisfied with the only thing that we could possibly get to them is some alternative energy in the form of gas or oil or perhaps briquettes which are imported, perhaps on a subsidized basis, from distant lands.

"But I do not see that planting trees by itself, which is certainly commendable and should be done, is a possibility to really solve the energy crisis."

the economy of such alternatives.

At the United Nations Desertification Conference in Nairobi in September, optimism was expressed that, given sufficient money, technology was capable of solving the fuel crisis and arresting the erosion of soils caused by uncontrolled cutting of vegetation for fuel. But delegates to a science seminar on desertification in the same city were more cautious.

The scientists warned that the politicians had underestimated the human and economic costs of prevention and restoration and were overconfident about the adequacy and feasibility of existing technology.

The seminar coordinator, Dr. Joel Schechter, who was also head of the Israeli delegation to the UN Conference, said he was pessimistic about the future.

When asked if it was possible to grow trees quickly enough to keep up with world usage, he replied:

"I would doubt it. I would think we will not even be able to hold our own. If you look at any city in the arid zone of Africa, Asia, South America, and possibly North America as well, you will see around each village a completely decimated area in which the forest has been destroyed.

"We could start replanting these areas and bringing them back to production, but the major problem is that the population of these cities is growing so rapidly that it is difficult to believe we could keep up with both the reforestation and maintenance and at the same time provide firewood to these people."

Dr. Schechter did not believe there was a feasible alternative at present. "Solar energy is still not economically feasible, and wind energy is certainly not economically feasible," he said.

The only thing that we could possibly get to them is some alternative energy in the form of gas or oil or perhaps briquettes which are imported, perhaps on a subsidized basis, from distant lands.

"But I do not see that planting trees by itself, which is certainly commendable and should be done, is a possibility to really solve the energy crisis."

Europe on 880 pints per day

Continent's water use soars; shortage seen

By Alexander MacLeod
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London Europe is heading for a serious shortage of water and must soon fashion a special program to conserve and develop future supplies.

According to studies carried out for the United Nations by the European Economic Commission (EEC), the year 2000 will be a moment of danger for several countries with limited water resources and a steadily escalating demand for water.

Tiny landlocked Luxembourg is the most threatened EEC country, with the Netherlands close behind. Between now and the end of the century, demand for water in Luxembourg will rise by 166 percent. In Holland, the predicted rise is 126 percent over the same period.

The situation is worrying enough for the European Commission already to be looking at the possibility of establishing a European water plan.

A Europe-wide approach is considered essential as the catchment area of the EEC is small compared with the population it has to support. Water already is scarcer in Europe than in the United States, where a catchment area six times larger serves 45 million fewer people.

Available water per capita in the EEC is less than a quarter of that in the United States and under a sixth of the Soviet Union's supply. Taken overall, water consumption per capita in Europe is running at 880 pints a day, and the rate is rising; new industrial enterprises are established.

The problem is not helped by unpredictable seasonal rainfall, as occurred in Britain last year when a serious drought threatened economic well-being and the ecological balance.

European hydrologists point out that average rainfalls in the EEC vary widely from country to country, with some enjoying four times the average and others a mere one tenth.

Ireland and the United Kingdom head the European table for rain, each with well over one meter per year, whereas Denmark has only 60 centimeters and its inflowing rivers are established.

The problem is not helped by unpredictable seasonal rainfall, as occurred in Britain last



Last year Britain faced a drought; this year growing water shortages in continental Europe cause concern



**YOU ARE
ENTERING A
DROUGHT
AREA**

Bundphoto

Experts predict that in the EEC as a whole, water demand will double in the next 20 years.

Part of the problem of establishing a strategy to deal with future water needs is economic. Better housing and improved social services currently are soaking up investment funds that might otherwise go into new dams and reservoirs.

In addition, a European water plan would have to involve a blitz on pollution of water supplies caused by industry and farming dependent on the heavy use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

EEC studies have found that pollution actually is reducing available water supplies in and around the larger European cities.

In Brussels, where the latest studies are being evaluated, support is growing for a Europe-wide scheme of water conservation and development to be worked out by the early 1980s and put into effect quickly if a crisis is to be avoided.

INTERVIEW WITH
AUTHOR
JOHN FOWLES

An Englishman who calls ideas his only motherland talks about England, America, his latest book, "Daniel Martin," and the class system.

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Soviets rush U.S. Embassy to emigrate West

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Two dramatic incidents at the United States Embassy in Moscow have spotlighted anew the issue of emigration and human rights.

In the first incident, a phalanx of 11 Soviet citizens, all from Soviet Georgia, rushed Soviet police guards on duty outside the embassy on Sept. 27.

The guards intercepted five of them, but the six others got inside and refused point-blank to leave. All wanted to emigrate.

While the embassy contacted both Washington and the Soviet Foreign Ministry, the six wound up staying two days and two nights under the embassy roof — despite a U.S. rule that no one except American citizens can stay overnight on what is technically U.S. soil.

In the second case, a 78-year-old Lithuanian has sat with all his possessions in the consular waiting room for six weeks asking the U.S. Government to locate his wife and children in America. He says he has not seen them for 34 years.

The group this time consisted of a large family which claimed it was suffering repression in Georgia. It thought its troubles would be over if it could only get into the embassy grounds.

When it became clear that nothing short of physical violence would get them out, embassy officials began a series of contacts with Washington and with Soviet authorities. They tried to ensure that the six would be allowed to return to Georgia without harm.

On the night of Sept. 27, with the six sprawled out in the consular waiting room, the Lithuanian, Alexander Alexandrovich Skopas, shared with them the food he had brought. In past the same guards who had tried to keep them out.

Finally, on Sept. 28, the six were driven in an embassy vehicle to a Moscow railroad station. Their final fate is unknown; embassy officials did not accompany them into the station.

The embassy does plan to help the six with the paper work if they can get the necessary documents and invitations to emigrate from the U.S.S.R.

Meanwhile, Mr. Skopas has become a familiar figure around the non-officials-to-Russia embassy.

In an interview, he said in halting Russian that everyone had been very kind in letting him sleep on the couch and in helping him to get food.

The old man wept for joy.

The two incidents illustrate some of the human drama that underlies the East-West debate over human rights in general and the right to free emigration in particular.

Western nations insisted that emigration and other rights be included

in the Final Act signed by 85 nations including the United States and the Soviet Union in Helsinki in 1975 after a lengthy conference on European security and cooperation.

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Cases similar are currently being reviewed in Belgrade by the

same nations. Moscow insists it has abided by all provisions of the Final Act but that the West has not. The West, including President Carter earlier this year, has charged Moscow with refusing to let dissidents emigrate.

Proponents of the new anti-terrorist law rushed through the West German Parliament last week call the law essential.

They say that for society's protection the links must be bro-

ken in crisis situations between imprisoned terrorists and supporters of the one hand, and the outside world on the other.

Opponents of the law warn, however, that an accused person's right to defend himself is jeopardized by provisions prohibiting contact between the accused person and his lawyer.

They argue that the law is vague and was passed under a kind of emotional contagion that precludes rational consid-

European cooperation

Helsinki nations tot up balance sheet

By Eric Bourne

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Belgrade

A 28-nation review conference on detents in Europe,

which opened here last Tuesday, is a marathon affair.

The run comes as delegates get down to detailed ex-

amination of how well the 1975 Helsinki declaration on Eu-

ropean security and cooperation has been applied, particularly

in the field of human rights.

Eight weeks have been allotted to five committees for this

study. By Dec. 22 the conference has not reached an agree-

ment on a further stage of the Helsinki Final Act, the

detents will go home for a Christmas and New Year re-

cess and return in January to "soldier on" until agreement is

reached.

The Helsinki declaration in effect recognized Europe's pos-

itive role in the post-WWII frontier — the status quo. Basket 1 of the decla-

ration called for "confidence building" measures to strengthen

political and military détente. Not much progress has been

made here apart from one or two notifications of or invitations

to observe troop maneuvers by either side.

Even so, whatever the restraint, it will be difficult to avoid

United Nations

Carter waves one hand to Soviets and soothes Israel's ruffled feathers with the other

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, New York
"His Excellency, Mr. Jimmy Carter," used his major policy address to the UN General Assembly to set out his ideas on how to control the world's spiraling armaments, nuclear and conventional.

But the President's speech to the representatives of 140 countries here Oct. 4 also:

Appeared to reach out toward the Soviet Union. The speech made several references to sharing the world's leadership. It avoided all but one passing reference to human "aspirations." And it emphasized points of agreement and cooperation with Moscow from arms control to the Middle East.

"Power is now widely shared among many nations with different cultures, histories, and aspirations," he said. "The question is whether we will allow our differences to defeat us or

whether we will work together to realize our common hopes for peace."

Attempted to clarify the administration's position on the Middle East. In the wake of seething Israeli and Jewish reaction to the joint Soviet-American statement of Oct. 1 on Geneva peace talks.

The President balanced Israel's right to exist in full peace within recognized and secure borders with recognition of the "legitimate rights of the Palestinian people." But, he emphasized, "We do not intend to impose from the outside a settlement on the nations of the Middle East."

Finally, by spending two days here, Oct. 4-5, after already visiting the UN early in his presidency (March 17), Mr. Carter underscored his commitment to this world forum and his sensitivity to the feelings of the multitude of smaller developing countries that take the UN extremely seriously.

Saying that global security could not forever rest on a balance of terror, the President de-

cided that the U.S. and the Soviet Union were "within sight" of a significant agreement on limiting strategic arms. The U.S., he went on, is willing to go as far as its security would allow in limiting and reducing nuclear weapons — "on a reciprocal basis, we are willing now to reduce them by 10 percent, or 20 percent, even 50 percent."

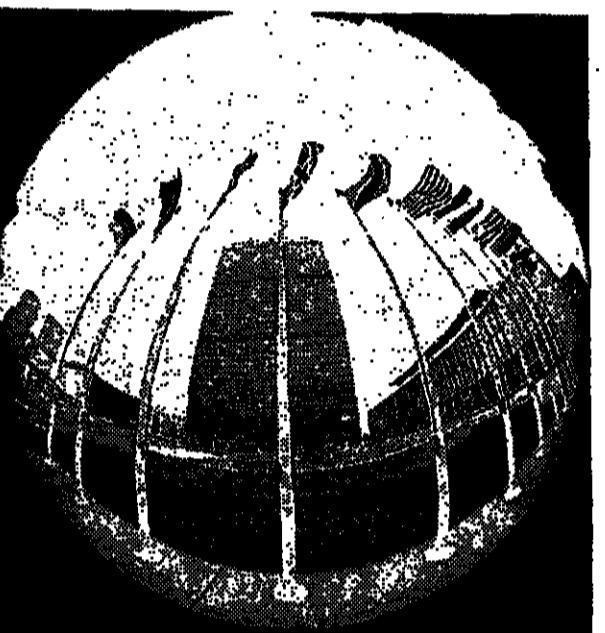
The President also made a formal declaration of the long-standing position that the U.S. would use nuclear weapons only for self-defense.

Reminding his audience that the U.S., Britain, and the Soviet Union had restarted this week their Geneva negotiations on a comprehensive ban on nuclear explosions, he repeated the American position that any agreement must be verifiable and fair as well as covering all explosions, military or supposedly civilian.

After briefly urging all countries, especially South Africa, to support the transition to black majority rule in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and Namibia (South-West Africa), the president spelled out in some detail the American position on the Middle East.

On the one hand he attempted to reassure the Israelis by emphasizing that the basis for peace remained the two long-standing UN Security Council resolutions (242 and 338) under which previous negotiations have been conducted. He also spoke of "binding treaties" (as Israeli demand), the need for recognized and secure borders, and the right of all countries in the area to "exist in peace with early establishment of normal diplomatic relations, economic and cultural exchanges" — the sort of definition of peace that Israel insists on.

Mr. Carter's specific rejection of any proposed settlement was presumably aimed at reassuring jittery Israelis who felt the recent joint Soviet-American statement on Geneva presaged precisely that. But the President also carefully specified that the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people "must be recognized."



UN Building, New York
By a staff photographer

Carter's symbolic signature

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, New York
President Carter handled the prickly subject of human rights with a certain deft finesse during his two-day visit here. That, at least, is the opinion of a number of diplomats observing his whirlwind New York appearance.

They see his signing of two human rights covenants Oct. 5 as of "great symbolic importance." Although it does not have any practical effect until the covenants are ratified by the Senate in the unforeseeable future, the move does tend to consolidate the international political gains already made by the Carter administration in this field.

At the same time, by scarcely mentioning human rights in his major policy speech here the day before, Mr. Carter managed to avoid trampling on Soviet sensitivities or upsetting a discernible warming trend in Soviet-American relations. In effect, he has had his cake and eaten it.

All this is in dramatic contrast to the President's first appearance here last March 17. In his speech to the UN delegates then, he hammered home his human rights theme with wholehearted relish. It was a basic commitment, he thundered, not just a political posture. And he went on to outline, to the tune of frequent applause, how the US should reform its ponderous and largely ineffective human rights machinery.

The central core of the UN's human rights philosophy, apart from the UN Charter itself, is embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaimed by the General Assembly in December, 1948. Based essentially on Western values, it covers a great swathe of rights all the way from nondiscrimi-

nation in race, religion, sex, and political opinion to the right to property, education, culture, choice of employment, and equal pay.

The two covenants signed by President Carter flow directly from the Universal Declaration and are its legal embodiment. They are the "International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights."

American officials predict a "tough fight" to get either ratified by Congress "because of feelings of nationalism and sovereignty." The Congress so far has never ratified any such international rights covenants.

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The vicinity of legendary Devil's Bridge (top picture) is an ideal picnic spot and painter John Ruskin's famous "View" is much as it was when he committed it marvellously to canvas (above right).

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United States

Supreme Court picks its cases

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

PICKING ITS ISSUES gingerly, the United States Supreme Court, by its first actions of the new session, shows a willingness to be drawn into some major controversies — such as solicitation of clients by lawyers — but a strong reluctance to get into others, such as homosexual rights.

The first orders issued in the court's new term also showed the justices avoiding a new controversy over former President Richard Nixon's White House tapes and an old controversy over school busing.

And the court agreed to forget its own filing

deadlines to allow the Carter administration to join the Bakke case late. That case may lead to a historic decision on "reverse discrimination" in public programs.

The court followed up its decision last term allowing lawyers to do some advertising by agreeing to decide whether lawyers may try to drum up business in person or by letter.

Such solicitation of law business is forbidden

by the lawyer's ethical code, and some attorneys refer to solicitation as "ambulance

chasing."

The outcome of the court's final decision on cases from Ohio and South Carolina probably will influence heavily the future of the legal profession.

The newspaper business also will be influen-

ced in a major way by the final decision the court reaches on ownership of television

and radio stations by newspapers.

A federal appeals court in Washington ruled last March that the Federal Communications Commission must adopt a rule that would force newspapers to surrender ownership of

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United States

Gifts for Christmas knights

There's nothing like armor for making a dent in society

By Louise Sweeney
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

That clanking and creaking you hear in the distance is this year's trendiest new Christmas present, a 75-pound suit of Tudor armor, complete with broadsword and chain mace, for \$4,000.

While it may sound like part of the latest film gag from Monty Python's Flying Circus, the American Express Company, which introduces the armor in its new Christmas catalog, is quite serious about it.

The suit of armor in question is fashioned in what's known as Greenwich style, after the Tower of London armories who fitted Henry VIII. The suit includes greaves (lower leg armor), poleyns (knee covers), cuets (fabric over rump), tasses (hip guards), and of course, lower cannons of vambrace, or forearm protectors. You wear it over a leather jacket and tight trousers.

Ptolemy line

"It's a collector's item, and a high percentage of our card members are men who are collectors," says a spokesman for American Express in New York. "It's a kind of status thing. A lot of people with large, wealthy homes like to have it standing around in the corner" to impress friends.

The steel suits are handmade in England by one of the world's few practicing armors, an Oxfordshire man whose name conjures up Egyptian dynasties, Tony Ptolemy. But they are ordered by phone from Arizona. You simply call and ask for the Armor Tailoring Service, which discreetly asks you for a series of measurements, including the length from your wrist to the tip of your longest finger, the back of your knee to the bottom of your heel, and chest measurement. The measurements are so specific that either sex could order the armor — even a Joan of Arc with a credit card.



'It's a little stiff'

So far, however, all the requests, about a dozen of them, have come in from men in their 30s — "young men on their way up," as a spokesman in the Arizona order office says. Most of the orders are from people in California, Texas, and Florida, who plan to prop them up on their wooden display stands with personalized brass plates. But one buyer plans to wear his for what the Arizona spokesman describes as "a weird joke."

"It's movable, but a little stiff. You can walk in it with ease," says the New York American Express spokesman. The suit is made of non-stainless steel with brass appliqués decorations and lined with a sturdy fabric. It comes heavily oiled and packed in crates for shipping.

There is one customer who doesn't want just your standard Western European armor of the 1500s in seven sections with 150 separate handmad components including 100 moving parts. He wants a Spanish Inquisition suit of armor, and American Express is exploring that possibility with Mr. Ptolemy. In general, however, the company does not expect to expand its armor line.

Unfortunately, American Express requests that customers allow four months for delivery, so Christmas arrival is improbable. One other thing: The armor is not returnable.

Gun control held up

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

White House preoccupation with Bort Lance, energy, and the Panama Canal already appears to have claimed one prominent victim among current legislation: gun control.

The Carter administration's proposed legislative initiative to curb the proliferation of handguns — sent to the President by the Department of Justice more than two months ago — has had its unrolling postponed until the next session of Congress early next year, the Monitor has learned.

The proposal may make its belated debut at the time of a presidential crime message in January or February.

A Justice official handling the gun-control draft legislation confirms the delay, but says it reflects "no judgment" on the merits of the plan or a retreat from the administration's announced intention of seeking firm restrictions on private handguns.

But postponing the Carter gun-control initiative until 1978 could heighten the political challenge facing it by dropping this always volatile issue on Congress in a congressional election year.

Gun-control proponents, although disappoined over the postponement, blame the White House's crowded calendar rather than any slackening of its commitment.

"It's a question of timing, not substance," says one gun-control lobbyist who had a hand in drafting the proposal, Charles J. Orash of the National Council to Control Handguns. "There has just been too much going on."

A delegation of lobbyists for gun owners also

came away from a recent meeting with White House staff members carrying the impression that gun control had been shoved aside for the present into a lower priority.

"It seems to be on the back burner," reports John M. Snyder of the Citizens Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms.

But another member of the pro-gun delegation, Morgan Norval of the Firearms Lobby of America, adds: "I think they've already made up their minds" for strong handgun curbs.

"It may be more difficult in an election year to get things going," concedes Mr. Orash of the gun-control council.

Gun-owner groups welcome the delay for the same reason. "It always helps us to highlight the issue in an election year," says Mr. Snyder.

The draft proposal, said to be in all-but-finished legislative form and cleared by all affected federal agencies, reportedly is patterned on the relatively moderate gun-control bill passed by the House Judiciary Committee last year (and broadly by the Senate in preceding years).

Key provisions: a ban on the manufacture, assembly and sale of the cheap, poorly constructed, and easily concealed handguns known as "Saturday night specials"; a "cooling off" period between the sale and delivery of a handgun; a limit of one handgun purchased per month for private citizens; a boost in license fees for gun dealers to squeeze out frivolous suppliers; new controls on noncommercial handgun transfers.

Most of these features echo campaign proposals by Mr. Carter, the first President since Lyndon B. Johnson to flatly endorse handgun controls.

Foreign competition puts Americans out of work

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Jobs for Americans — how to create new ones, how to preserve those that exist — is a top priority for the Carter administration, Congress, and the U.S. labor movement, as thousands of workers are laid off because of foreign competition.

In the past few weeks more than 10,000 Americans in at least eight states have been told by the U.S. Department of Labor they are eligible for special help, because they have lost their jobs due to imports.

These certifications, most of which concern steelworkers but also people who make garments and TV sets, came before the Zenith Radio Corporation announced it was laying off 5,600 workers and shifting its color TV com-

ponents business overseas.

The list of "import impacted" workers, in other words, is growing, prompting U.S. Treasury Secretary W. Michael Blumenthal to

promise a "boeing up" of adjustment assistance, "including help to U.S. firms to restructure themselves."

Cash assistance to laid-off workers amounts,

under present law, to 70 percent of average weekly pay, up to 52 weeks, with an additional 26 weeks if coupled with approved retraining programs.

Mr. Blumenthal draws a distinction between

"unfair competition," including dumping and tax rebates by foreign governments to their exporters, and "structural" problems, which have priced some segments of the U.S. shoe, clothing, television manufacturing, and steel industries out of the market.

He pledges strict enforcement of U.S. laws

against unfair trade practices by foreigners. More difficult to combat are structural weaknesses within American industry.

To minimize job loss in affected industries the U.S., through White House trade representative Robert S. Strauss, has forged "orderly marketing agreements" (OMA) with Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan, limiting shipments of TV sets and low-cost shoes.

Mr. Strauss, while rejecting quotas on imported steel, says some form of OMA with foreign steel producers may be needed, to give U.S. steelmakers time to adjust to changing market conditions. A "multidepartmental" government group, headed by Treasury Undersecretary Anthony Solomon, has been set up to study steel industry problems.

Stripped to its essentials, the government's program to offset adverse effects of imports to the U.S. include:

- Help to workers thrown out of jobs — not only cash to tide them over, but retraining and, where necessary, relocation help.

A problem here is that a majority of affected workers, particularly in the shoe industry, are middle-aged or older and find it hard to pull up roots. Thus cash payments can be stretched out to 78 weeks for workers over 60.

- Negotiate OMAs with foreign governments, to ease the job-loss impact while restructuring threatened businesses.

Investment, notes Courtenay M. Slater, chief economist of the U.S. Commerce Department, should, where possible, be steered away from "declining industries" and into growth areas.

At the other end of the worker scale — unskilled young Americans who never have held a steady job — the government is developing a Job Corps Center program.

Rhodesia now, Zimbabwe in 1978?

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Brighton, England
A peaceful transition to independence under black majority rule before the end of 1978 — that is the inducement a sober-faced Foreign Secretary David Owen holds out to black leaders fighting guerrilla wars against Prime Minister Ian Smith's white-supremacy Rhodesian government.

The timetable proposed by the Anglo-American package presented to the United Nations would lead to an independent Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) "far more quickly than even the most optimistic supporters of the armed struggle think," Dr. Owen said. The Foreign Secretary was reporting to a United Nations peace-keeping force would help to maintain law and order.

Dr. Owen said he would not go back to the United Nations to

ask for a final mandate on this step until he was "as confident as I can be" that law and order would be maintained and free and fair elections could be held.

Practical agreements between military commanders on the ground to secure and police a cease-fire would be "absolutely essential," Dr. Owen said. So was a general amnesty which would allow the new Zimbabwe to start with a clean slate, even though such a step "would stretch the charity of a great many people on both sides."

Dr. Owen paid generous tribute to the United States role in seeking a solution, not only in Rhodesia but in southern Africa as a whole. British efforts to impose UN sanctions against Rhodesia had been ineffective, he indicated, partly because one of the chief sanction-breakers had been the United States (because of its imports of Rhodesian chrome).

But under President Carter, the United States had become a

"superpower prepared to champion human rights, whether in Communist countries, fascist countries, or in dealing with racism. That has given us the muscle we needed," Dr. Owen said. And since Mr. Carter was going to be president for at least four years, possibly eight, "I believe this is a historic change," he added.

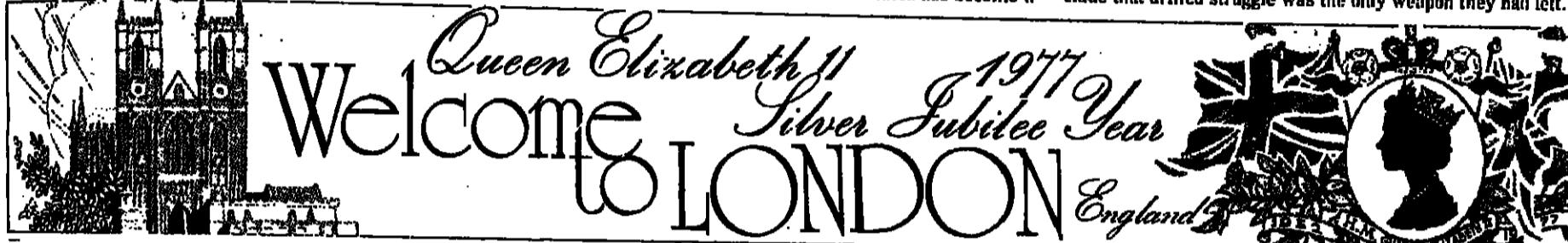
Dr. Owen said he did not underestimate the difficulties of trying to build a Zimbabwe army that would not be regarded as the personal army of a particular presidential candidate. He mentioned no names but he was obviously thinking of the deep divisions between African nationalist leaders such as Joshua Nkomo, Robert Mugabe, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, and the Rev. Ndabani Sithole. Some people thought Britain should not even try.

But Dr. Owen said he had talked to Lord Carver about this, and he thought that the six-month transitional period could be used for this purpose.

On Namibia (South-West Africa), Dr. Owen was confident that independence could be achieved by the end of 1978.

South Africa was an altogether different matter, he concluded. The goal was to end apartheid and the various discriminatory laws which led many frustrated blacks to conclude that armed struggle was the only weapon they had left.

Africa



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Looking longingly westward — from high in Johannesburg's modern Carlton Center

South Africa's love-hate relationship with America

By Geoffrey Geddes
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg
The South African Government's attitude toward the United States is one of love-hate — and at the moment its mood toward Americans reflects the bitterness of a rejected suitor.

Ostracized and odd-man-out in the international arena almost more than any other country in the noncommunist world because of its race policies at home, South Africa has persistently wooed the West, and particularly the U.S. It points to what it sees as a community of interest with the West — anti-communism, a dazzling wealth of mineral resources, an impressive defense capability, and the need to contain the Soviet threat to the Cape route — which it believes should dictate an open association. But so far to no avail.

After the shock to the U.S. from the Soviet-Cuban success in Angola, Prime Minister John Vorster thought that American policy was moving in his direction with then Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's initiatives in southern African diplomacy. As the South African Government saw it, the South Africans, the Americans, and the British had found a community of interest in waging the same ends in Rhodesia and Namibia (South-West Africa). Those were in both countries an orderly and orderly transfer of power to moderate governments which had the support of the black majority. South Africa would do its best to expedite this, in return for sympathy and understanding, if not support, from the U.S. and Britain.

Mr. Vorster told this writer in August that things had been moving forward, until the change of administration in Washington in January, but that the arrival of President Carter in the White House had meant "we had to start from the beginning again." Apparently the biggest shock came from Mr. Vorster's meeting with Vice-President Walter F. Mondale in Vienna in May, which left the impression that under the Carter administration the U.S. was not going to reward South Africa for being helpful over Rhodesia and Namibia by refraining from pressure for early political change in South Africa itself in favor of the black majority here.

Since then, Mr. Vorster and other Afrikaner leaders have been saying defiantly that they will not yield to any pressure from outside — meaning particularly the United States — to change the system they have installed to preserve Afrikaner identity and culture in South Africa. This, Mr. Vorster said, is "absolutely not negotiable."

He and his Cabinet ministers have had valuable forums in recent weeks for their bold statements: the provincial caucuses of the ruling National Party. Patriotic defiance is a sure vote-getter among the majority of the only South Africans who have the vote: the white

CRISIS in SOUTH AFRICA

played such an important part in his election. Justice Minister Jimmy Kruger had an additional explanation. American blacks, he contended, had been roused by the television showing of Alex Haley's "Roots" to a need to strike out against whites. But their numerical disadvantage in the U.S. had made it clear to them that they could do nothing effective in the U.S. itself. So they were putting pressure on the Carter administration to act vigorously by striking out against the whites in South Africa.

Mr. Kruger also saw a (to him) disturbing similarity between the two movements. He believed the U.S. and the black consciousness movement in South Africa. He quoted approvingly from an appeal to him from Credo Mutwa, a black South African who supports South African Government policy (and has had his house in Soweto destroyed by fellow blacks because of his sympathies).

Mr. Mutwa, according to Mr. Kruger, claimed to have seen in the U.S. "black consciousness in all its guises." There, he quoted Mr. Mutwa as writing: race relations were so bad that blacks and whites could do nothing together. Blacks kept roles of the slave days in their homes and ate grits "to keep their hatred burning."

Gerrit Viljoen, rector of the Rand Afrikaans University and reputed head of the influential secret Afrikaner organization, the Broederbond, spoke of the hostility of influential whites in the U.S. "Who want to drive us into the ground."

minority. "Do your damndest!" said the Prime Minister in late August. And only a week later: "We shall not lie down. We will not be pushed over."

A point made to this writer by Mr. Vorster and his Cabinet ministers was that Mr. Carter and U.S. Ambassador to the UN Andrew Young were fundamentally mistaken in seeing similarities between American blacks in the South and Africans in South Africa. They gave a variety of reasons, but the one most persistently offered was that blacks in the American South were always a minority whereas blacks in South Africa were an overwhelming majority. So, it was argued, pressure from the Carter administration on South Africa for radical political change in favor of blacks was in effect "an invitation to commit suicide to avoid being murdered."

The suggestion was often made that Mr. Carter felt obliged to put pressure on South Africa in order to repay what was seen as his political debt to American blacks for having

flourspur, the world's sixth largest deposits of nickel and the world's largest producer and exporter of platinum.

(Significantly, South African Defense Minister P. W. Botha writes in the preface to his year's Defense White Paper (the defense budget): "The mineral resources of the Republic of South Africa are of the utmost importance to the West.)

In the mineral field, the country's Achilles heel is petroleum. Its search for oil of its own has produced no significant result so far. But it has plenty of coal and is pressing ahead with coal gasification and nuclear power plant. Gasoline produced from coal is on sale at the pump.

The country's main petroleum supplier is Iran, a country more willing than other petroleum producers to be an odd-man-out in the South Africa itself. This dependence on petroleum imports explains the Government's current sensitivity to reports that the Western powers may be considering a petroleum embargo on South Africa to get Mr. Vorster to apply pressure on Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith to accept the latest Anglo-American proposals for a transfer of political power from whites to blacks in Rhodesia.

Which brings one back to the question of the effectiveness of U.S. pressure on South Africa, if applied. A distinction must be made between pressure to affect South African policy on Rhodesia — which is more likely to work, provided it is skillfully applied to achieve a result with which South Africa can be persuaded it can live — and pressure to produce radical change in South Africa's race policies at home. Whether or not this can be effective is a subject of debate.

The policy of the U.S. Government at the present time on American investment in South Africa is neutral. It neither encourages nor discourages it. Such investment is in fact at a virtual standstill, except for the mining industries. This stagnation stems from the growing political uncertainty hanging over South Africa as a result of the intermittent racial disturbances since the first outbreak of trouble in Soweto in June 1976.

South African Government leaders are reluctant to accept that the U.S. Government is not behind this fall-off in American business interest in South Africa. But one Cabinet minister did concede to this writer that internal political uncertainty within South Africa was one of the major causes, adding that this was resulting in some financial leaders calling for the South African Government to get even tougher with the black protest movement.

The area where private U.S. investment continues active — mining — is a tempting one. Few countries are as richly endowed with minerals as South Africa. It produces more than 70 percent of the world's gold and (if Namibia is included) 50 percent of the world's diamonds. It has 30 percent of the West's reserves of uranium, 1 percent of the West's reserves of coal, about 60 percent of the world's reserves of chrome, 14 percent of the world's proven asbestos reserves, the world's largest reserves of manganese, the world's largest deposits of

Africa

Interview with head of Afrikaners, secret Broederbond

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg

One of the most influential voices of Afrikanerdom has called for something to be done urgently to ease the crisis between Prime Minister John Vorster's Afrikaner government and urban black nationalism symbolized by the word Soweto, the name of the vast black township outside Johannesburg.

[Reports of this interview have already been picked up by South African newspapers. After reading them Dr. Viljoen told the local press that the Monitor report has telescoped two of his ideas, giving the impression he thought government officials should be removed. He said this was wrong. However, in a phone call Dr. Viljoen said he understood how that interpretation could have been reached from the interview. He said the Monitor's bona fides were still good as far as he was concerned.]

World War I. (Afrikaners are those white South Africans of mainly Dutch descent who, in effect, control the country today.)

Part of the something which must be done, Dr. Viljoen said in an exclusive interview, is to remove the officials who have mishandled the urban black situation.

The voice is that of Gerrit Viljoen, rector of Rand Afrikaans University here. That prosthetic post gives him importance. But even more important is the fact that Prof. Viljoen is head of the secret and influential Broederbond, an organization which has shaped Afrikaner thinking and political action since the days of

Dr. Viljoen said that his view about removing officials is shared by six or seven Cabinet ministers. He said the situation in Soweto "is high priority, extremely high priority."

The confrontation between authorities and blacks in Soweto deepened when 33 schoolteachers, including 12 principals, officially resigned from their posts until the present inferior system of black education is abolished.

Also, detentions of blacks reportedly were continuing around the country, and Minister of Justice and Police Jimmy Kruger warned on television that "terrorists" are returning to South Africa "around the clock" after getting training outside.

Dr. Viljoen also suggested "a kind of forum for discussion" should be launched that could involve the entire African subcontinent, including Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho, Malawi, and independent Namibia, as well as the Transkei and the semi-independent black homelands within South Africa.

Describing such a plan as "a sort of Common Market organization" or a parallel of the old British Commonwealth system, Dr. Viljoen said that perhaps there would be ways that urban blacks, such as those in Soweto, could be brought into such negotiations.

He said perhaps urban blacks "could link with representatives of the tribal homelands." Dr. Viljoen was scheduled to meet late last week with Natio Molana, a physician, and head of Soweto's Committee of Ten who have put forward a plan of self-government for the township.

Saying that his broader idea for "international negotiations" was his own personal opinion, he added, "I think there is a strong need for imaginative and long-term initiatives . . . bearing in mind the reality of economic and security interdependence" in the African subcontinent.

When asked whether the most prominent homeland leader, Zulu Chief Gaetsho Buthelezi, might not find Dr. Viljoen's "international negotiations" acceptable, Dr. Viljoen said, "If one could offer him [Chief Buthelezi] a more viable future pattern for his homelands, the thing might change. He's got a point that KwaZulu (the Zulu homeland) is not viable."

The Prime Minister "may contemplate more drastic measures on the external front" [on Rhodesia and South-West Africa]. Dr. Viljoen added.

He noted that the new constitutional plan (a complicated plan — which some people think means white power-sharing with Coloreds [people of mixed race] and Indians, but not with blacks) — was surprisingly approved by the National Party caucuses around South Africa. He pointed out that party caucuses are very conservative Afrikaner bodies "always attended by people who have time free and who are usually more elderly. The same is true at Dutch Reformed Church meetings," he added.

Dr. Viljoen detected "an improvement of criticism" toward South Africa in the United States. But he said there exists "a hostile side" in the U.S., "very violent elements" who want to destroy the whites in South Africa.

Dr. Viljoen spoke eloquently about criticism. He paraphrased the "greatest Afrikaner author" — as he called him — N. P. van Wyk Louw who in the early 1940s wrote an essay called "Kultuur en Kritiek." Mr. van Wyk Louw talked about the gardener (the critic) who dug deep to remove a plant, but who "cut the roots with his spade instead of loosening the soil" around the roots.

Dr. Viljoen stressed that what South Africa needs is constructive criticism to break down Afrikaner resistance.

"We try to avoid a one-nation viewpoint of the world—to get across that all men, women, and children do live under the same roof...that faraway events can have immediate impact everywhere."

Takashi Oka
Chief European Correspondent
The Christian Science Monitor



Takashi Oka is perhaps the most international member of the Monitor staff. Born and reared in Japan and now an American citizen, he has served as the paper's resident correspondent in Hong Kong, Saigon, Moscow, Paris, and now London.

Since college, he has perceptively and sympathetically observed all races and conditions of men. He began his journalistic career with the Monitor in 1961 after graduate work at Harvard. And ever since — except for his three-year stint with the New York Times as Tokyo bureau chief — the Monitor has been enriched by his cultural breadth and international perspective.

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as a journalist, the youth of Soweto had confined him.

In fact, Mr. Duma related that he had been asked by Col. J. Visser at Protea police station, near Soweto, to provide information to the government about young black protesters. Mr. Duma refused, and was heard to refuse to be a friend of his.

Mr. Duma's case is significant because he is representative of the middle-aged, better-off urban black South African parent, with a conservative desire for stability in order to improve the lot of his children.

Mr. Duma is not like the youth of Soweto who have become almost fearless in their political protests. Those young people, many of whom have been in detention and who say that torture there is routine, are in their 20s and have no families.

Mr. Duma is the typical parent of Soweto, increasingly trapped.

The last time I saw him Sept. 18, Mr. Duma said he felt he was getting cornered by the polarizing society. He was most concerned about his wife, Kithy, and their four girls.

He wondered what would happen when the entire educational system broke down — as is already happening in Soweto. He said he worried that Barbara — the eldest girl who is very close to her father and who has excelled in school — only in a job situation where the master-servant role usually applies.

His correspondent knows Mr. Duma well, having met him first when he was working on a short internship at The Christian Science Monitor in Boston in early 1978.

"She's got spunk" is the way Mr. Duma has fondly described Barbara.

Mrs. Duma said Barbara was taken away by the police with her hands handcuffed behind her — "as if he was a murderer." Mrs. Duma said bitterly,

Middle East

U.S. and Soviets cooperate in Mideast peacemaking

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

By joining forces in the quest for peace in the Middle East, the United States and the Soviet Union have greatly enhanced the leverage they can bring to bear on the parties to the decades-long conflict in this area.

U.S.-Soviet cooperation could, in the view of some U.S. experts here in the Middle East, become an "irresistible force" in bringing the Arabs and Israelis closer together on what a peace conference and settlement should consist of.

The U.S.-Soviet statement on guidelines for peace in the Middle East, issued in New York on Oct. 1, does offer Israel a Soviet pledge to work toward the establishment of "normal peaceful relations" among the states in the region — and that marks a Soviet concession to the Israeli desire for "real peace" and not just an "end to the state of belligerency."

But on the Palestinian issue, the United States seems to have come down more emphatically than ever before in favor of Palestinian participation both in full-scale negotiations and in the final settlement. The U.S. has in effect rejected Israel's proposal that the Palestinians appear only at the opening of the peace conference.

The U.S.-Soviet statement of Oct. 1 seems to mark a turning point away from the Middle East diplomacy of former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. Dr. Kissinger was mistrustful of attempts to reach a "comprehensive" settlement, such as the joint statement takes as its goal, and he feared that bringing the Soviets into the mainstream of the negotiating process, in the early stages, at least, might prove more disruptive than constructive.

For the Soviets, it will mean re-entry into active Middle East diplomacy after being on the sidelines for several years. U.S.-Soviet cooperation also enhances the U.S.S.R.'s chances of re-establishing diplomatic relations with Israel, broken in 1967, so that the Soviets can talk with all sides of the conflict before any reconvened peace conference.

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Perhaps most important in the long run for both the Americans and the Soviets, working together to solve the Middle East problem could prove to be a powerful force for the strengthening of détente in all their relations.



Awaiting Israeli clearance, Allenby Bridge

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Palestinians: hapless stumbling block to peace

ation should that peace conference fail. But the answer some U.S. diplomats have to this seems to be that Geneva is needed to keep the "peace process" going — or to maintain "momentum" — and that if no conference is in sight, the stability of "moderate" Arab regimes wedded to the process will be endangered.

Israel pins Geneva hopes to Dayan-Carter talks

By Jason Morris
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Tel Aviv, Israel

The unprecedented crisis that threatened to destroy the traditional though unwritten alliance between Israel and the United States subsided somewhat Oct. 5 amid reports that a diplomatic breakthrough had been achieved in talks in New York.

Details of an agreement worked out in a marathon session Oct. 4 between U.S. President Carter, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan were still under wraps at this writing. But officials here hinted that Israel's basic requirements had been satisfied.

Concurrence required

These were described as the need to base a revised Geneva peace conference on UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 — not mentioned in the U.S.-Soviet communique that started Israel Oct. 1 — and agreement on a formula to admit the Palestinians to Geneva without including representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

American Jews expected to 'confront' Carter

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The long expected confrontation between President Carter and the "pro-Israel lobby" may now be looming.

The John U.S.-Soviet moves to resolve the Middle East conflict seem to be bringing on this confrontation between the President and the organized Jewish community and its friends in the U.S. Congress.

"The moment is coming," said a State Department official concerned with Middle East affairs. "This is it."

Israel and many of its friends in the United States consider the U.S.-Soviet statement of Oct. 1 on guidelines for peace in the middle East a document heavily tilted in favor of the Arabs. They point out, among other things, that the joint statement speaks of "Palestinian rights" — and not of Palestinian "interests," the State Department terminology. In the past, this is interpreted as U.S. endorsement of a final and complete settlement of the Middle East conflict.

And, they say, it also should be noted that the Soviets made no concessions to Israel in agreeing to work toward the establishment of "normal peaceful relations" among the states in the region — thus responding to the Israeli desire for "real peace" and a "normalization" of relations.

"The Israelis feel they've been betrayed," said a well-placed member of one of the leading groups in the organized Jewish community.

In the United States, "And probably the Jewish community feels betrayed as well."

He declined to define what a "confrontation" with the Carter administration might consist of at this stage but predicted "heavy criticism" of its Middle East moves from a wide range of senators and congressmen, including both liberal Democrats and conservative Republicans.

However, this same well-placed source, who asked not to be identified, dismissed speculation that the strong reaction against Mr. Carter's actions in the Middle East would have any effect on what influential members of Congress to vote against Mr. Carter on other issues such as Panama.

"No link can be made, will be made, or has been made," this source said.

One of the most prominent members of the organized Jewish community, J. L. (Sl) Kehat, retired executive director of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), told senators at a Middle East hearing Oct. 3 that it was a grave mistake to bring the negotiations into the mainstream of the negotiating process.

AIPAC, an umbrella lobbying group, is sometimes referred to as the "granddaddy" of Jewish lobbying.

Israel apparently views the powerful "Israel lobby" in the United States as a counterweight to the Arabs' "oil power." But in the past, its influence on the Congress has often exceeded anything the Arabs could mobilize.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told reporters Oct. 3 that Israel, rather than being upset, should be "gratified" with the way in which the U.S.-Soviet statement defines the nature of the peace to be achieved in a final settlement.

State Department officials also say in response to criticism of U.S. actions to bring the Soviets into Middle East peace moves, that if all the parties want to work things out at a re-convened Geneva peace conference, the Soviets, as co-chairmen of the conference, must play a major role in the negotiations.

Israel experts would not predict how their adversaries would react to the new guidelines for reconvening the Geneva conference.

However, Jamil Hamad, ex-editor of the Arabic daily *El-Fajr*, termed the guidelines a setback for the militant Palestinians.

Debate was cancelled

On the other hand, Israel's willingness to include non-PLO Palestinians in the Geneva conference's opening session, and to accept them as members of Jordan's delegation remains intact.

The fact that Israel's Knesset (Parliament) cancelled a political debate scheduled for Oct. 6 indicated that the Labor and Democratic Movement for Change opposition parties were not prepared to challenge the commitment of the Foreign Minister made in New York.

If the Israeli Cabinet ratified the Carter-Vance-Dayan formula, which it seemed certain to do, the way might be cleared to Geneva, possibly by the end of the year.

from page 1

*Nation buckles under 'too much too soon' program

into Congress. Congress is almost staggering under their weight. The energy filibuster has slowed everything down, and the hope of recovering this month seems to be receding.

White House aide Jordan acknowledged the other day that Mr. Carter put unrealistic deadlines on getting his big legislative program through, specifically the energy program. The White House has done a "better job," he said, telling the public of the need for welfare reform and for tax legislation.

All indications are that the White House reached the same conclusions before they surfaced in print, but that it was trapped by the battle to defend Mr. Lance.

"As you know, I've never served in Washington before January," Mr. Carter told a group of editors here Sept. 16. "I've got a lot to learn about the processes . . ."

Mr. Carter acknowledges that he may not

have been explaining his programs sufficiently. He began his latest (Sept. 29) meeting with the media with the comment:

"After the last press conference I had an uneasy feeling that I had not adequately covered the questions about energy and some foreign affairs, so I thought we would have another press conference fairly soon after that one."

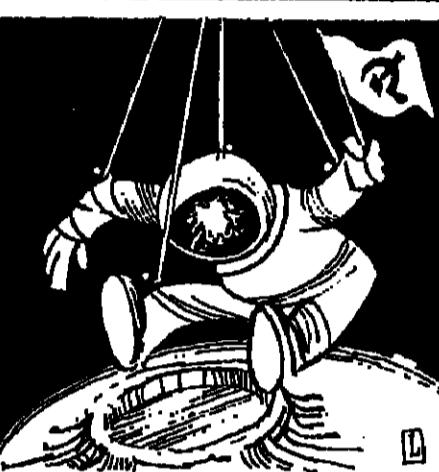
The Carter campaign promise of twice-a-month press conferences has been met. With his big legislative program hanging fire in Congress, he is now thought apt to use other avenues for reaching the public. He staged a Washington "spectacular" in signing the new Panama Canal accord. His forthcoming overseas trip will keep attention centered on him as the national leader.

Now a major new controversy surges up — the Arab-Israeli dispute over whether the

United States should collaborate with the Soviet Union in trying to achieve a Palestinian homeland as part of a prospective Mideast peace agreement.

One surprise here is that Mr. Carter has held so few so-called "fireside chats" to explain new programs. He originally expanded his energy program to a joint session of Congress April 20. The heart of it, he said, "is that our demand for fuel keeps rising more quickly than our production." He reiterated this recently: "With every passing day our energy problems become more severe."

Mr. Carter has been cranking out programs since he took office, but the job of selling the programs has lagged. In a government constructed around the presidency, his place in history may depend on his ability to get his asserted messages across as he starts a new drive at public campaigning.



*Moscow's mechanical men may march on the moon

He foresees "a manned circumlunar orbital station with a set of automatic devices — 'mechanical puppets' — capable of descending to the lunar surface to conduct suitable investigations there and come back."

This also would allow robot inspection of the site of the moon which is permanently hidden from the earth.

The next few years, therefore, may see more Lunokhods (radio-controlled wheeled robots) running over the surface of the moon to bring back soil samples for study — and similar robots on Mars seeking final resolution of the question of life on that planet.

The Soviet Union remains keenly interested in Mars, despite a long series of space probe failures aimed at the so-called "red planet."

"Sooner or later," says Mr. Petrov, "man will set foot on that planet. But first we should answer the question of whether there is life on Mars. I believe that delivery of soil from the planet is the way forward here."

These statements, says a Soviet commentator, are fully in accord with Soviet space policy, which always has maintained that more information can be obtained for less effort by using automatic vehicles than by landing men.

Another Soviet target for an automatic explorer, the commentator said, was the giant planet Jupiter.

Such subjects were matters for comment as Western space scientists visited Moscow for celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of Sputnik 1, which heralded the dawn of the space age on Oct. 4, 1957.

The Russians, meanwhile, have fallen behind

in their plans to launch new cosmonauts into space. Delegates attending the 28th Congress of the International Astronautical Federation, which opened in Prague, Czechoslovakia, on Sept. 26, believe the cause is related to new research equipment being prepared for long-duration missions aboard Salyut space stations.

Earlier this year, cosmonaut Pavel Popovich was predicting a long-duration space mission beginning this summer, but the launch window came and went without result. Instead, Salyut 5, which had been visited by two teams of Soyuz cosmonauts, was made to re-enter the atmosphere. It burned up over the Pacific Ocean on Aug. 8.

In the meantime, it has been confirmed by Western tracking stations that the "mystery" spacecraft Cosmos 929, launched from the Tyuratam cosmodrome in Central Asia on July 17, is probably an unmanned test of a new vehicle related to the Salyut program. It appears to have been launched by the big Proton booster.

The Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough, England, says the vehicle has been maneuvered several times by Soviet mission control. On Aug. 26 it was swinging round the Earth in 90.73 minutes at a height of 312 and 318 kilometers. Strong signals have been picked up similar to those of the Soyuz and Salyut spacecraft, according to the Space Observatory Group at Kettering, England.

These developments apart, there is much

talk in Prague of the coming utility of space stations for industrial purposes.

The theme of the IAF Congress this year is "Using Space, Today and Tomorrow," and Russian delegates have been speaking of the future prospects for space factories.

A pioneer in these studies is the Ukrainian Institute of Electric Welding in Kiev.

Much of the group's most advanced work is devoted to the design of semi-automated equipment for use in microgravity conditions in orbit.

Ultimately, the group expects to use a solar furnace in a future Russian space station to make new alloys, semi-conductors, and other materials in orbit.

*Détente grows more cordial

The news of the week discloses an interesting fact about today's world. The most unsettled place is the Middle East. The next most unsettled is southern Africa. The most dangerous arms race is between America and Soviet missiles. If the Middle East and Africa

Commentary

Very settled and a good SALT II achieved, this world would be about as stable as any historical cold remember.

True, there is tension along the Chinese-Soviet frontier. But neither Moscow nor Peking is seriously thinking about war. The situation in Southeast Asia is not happy. But no one is trying to upset it. Europe has its unsolved problems. But the frontiers are all accepted and stable.

Settlements in the Middle East and southern Africa and between Moscow and Washington over SALT II and the Indian Ocean would not bring about a millennium. And before they are settled, other problems may arise. But if all the diplomatic work in hand today were to be completely successful, we would be nearer a more settled and stable world than the human race has known for many centuries. One thoughtful diplomat remarked that it would be the best thing since the days of the Roman Empire.

Personally to each patron, Herr Michel began by sweeping the sidewalk and street in front of the hotel until they were spotless. Both were cheerful about opening the front door for guests who had forgotten to take their key with them. Both were tolerant of foreigners. German and flexible in deciphering our utterances.

But that is looking into the unknown and unpredictable — unless Mr. Carter and Secretary Vance already have secret assurances from Arab leaders that the PLO is on the verge of endorsing the two key resolutions.

The difficulty faced by the PLO in accepting 242 is the implication that this would entail recognition of the state of Israel.

Israel experts would not predict how their adversaries would react to the new guidelines for reconvening the Geneva conference.

However, Jamil Hamad, ex-editor of the Arabic daily *El-Fajr*, termed the guidelines a setback for the militant Palestinians.

Soviets eye the skies

Sources understand to have been several fatalities in space years ago.

Moreover, the U.S. stands to learn from the ongoing Soviet space program. The U.S. is not sending anyone into space until the early 1980s when the space shuttle will begin flying to and from orbiting Skylab. Washington, meanwhile, is anxious to gain all it can from accumulating Soviet experience. So far, U.S. officials say, they are happy with the way Moscow is sharing its findings.

The supersonic TU-144 is at long last about to carry passengers, though it is hardly comparable to the Anglo-French Concorde. West German officials drilled out from a depth of about six feet.

The Soviets also are thought to be working hard on military uses of space, including surveillance of the United States and other Western nations through specially designed cameras on satellites. This work likewise is mentioned from news reports here. U.S. officials are concerned at the Soviet ability to knock out

France's air force.

The TU-144 has been trying to solve problems with stability. It has fitted a set of carburetors, or fins, to keep stability at low speeds and with engines that guillotines too much fuel.

Everyone, it said, must work. The only exception were those who have lost the ability to work and those who have not yet reached the age for work.

"More work, more pay; less work, less pay. He who does not work, neither shall he eat."

"To the masses of laboring people who were exploited in the past, this is a great liberation and fundamental emancipation."

"It is not even known how many TU-144s exist. Western estimates range up to ten."

lip socket in the room. She did not, however, manage to find a 100-watt light bulb with a nonscrew, bayonet mount when all the stores I visited also failed to stock this relic from the early years of Bonn's electrification.)

To be sure, in my new apartment I have company too. The man who rents my garage has dropped by to consult me about payment. The housewife downstairs has collected my extra key in case the plumbers come again sometime, when I am absent. And those two plumbers are sitting in my bathtub right now, hammering on my pipes.

But still, it's not the same. The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung just isn't as fascinating when I buy it myself and read it in solitude. The drone of barges on the Rhine doesn't substitute for the "Ode to Joy" rendered by violin.

England's new master of the now

John Fowles, author of 'Daniel Martin,' thinks ideas are the only motherland

By Jo Ann Levine
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
To take a man-like John Fowles out of the fog-laden coastal town of Lyme Regis in Dorsetshire, England, where even in summer when the tourists descend it is still only three miles inland to the 19th century; to deprive him of his view of the harbor; to move him out of his 12-year, self-chosen exile and set him down in a grayish-brown Manhattan hotel room on the other side of a coffee table from a listless, stretching, sometimes chortling wife and an image-drowned questioner who had, only in the early hours of the morning, cascaded to the end of his 828-page novel, "Daniel Martin" (Cape, £4.95), where ravens carambole in the "high azure sky" and "blastedown floats southward across the field in a light air from the north," is to lose most of the man behind a beard and accent.

It is like hauling a beech tree from a green English slope, roots in a plastic bag, branches tied, and asking it to explain just how its trunk levels into the unlevel ground of the 20th century, how its edges touch an English sky, what colors its shadow is on a hazy day, the kind of birds it shelters, the sounds they make.

Major literary event

This is called a publicity tour. It is something John Fowles does not do very often. In fact, he has not been on one since his last novel was published in 1969. A new novel, "Daniel Martin," has brought him out just as it took Daniel Martin in.

This book is seen as a "major literary event" in terms of both art and the marketplace.

It is "Fowles' best book so far," writes author John Gardner, in the Oct. 1 issue of Saturday Review.

Mr. Gardner maintains that "since publication of 'The French Lieutenant's Woman' (1969) and certainly since 'The Ebony Tower' (1974), a collection of short stories, it has seemed that John Fowles is the only novelist now writing in English whose works are likely to stand as literary classics - the only writer in English who has the power, romance, knowledge, and wisdom of a Tolstoi or James."

In "Daniel Martin" starlet Jenny says, "But you can't use your own name in a novel. Anyway, it's so square, who'd ever go for a character called Daniel Martin?" she asks the disaffected but successful playwright and movie scriptwriter, who sees writing a novel as an honest ticket home for exiled Ingenueness.

"The truth is, the novel is a free form. Unlike the play or the film script, it has no limits other than those of the language. It is like a poem; it can be what it wants," says Daniel Martin to himself.

Born in Essex to a London suburban cigar importer, Mr. Fowles attended Bedford School where he was head boy in charge of disciplining 800 others. His degree from Oxford was in French, and he met his wife Elizabeth when he taught on the Greek island of Spetsai. Six years later they were married.

Mr. Fowles is a naturalist who takes an active interest in the ecology problems of southwestern England. In photographs his beard gives the impression of a bearded knight from the 14th century, a valiant gentle knight, not an English Oxfordian knight. And it is easy, face to face, to catch everything but his rumpled attire thoughts, which the tape recorder misses completely.

"Daniel Martin" is the intricate, rhythmic story of one man's journey home - a middle-age journey spring and then speeded on by the arts, particularly the novel which he is planning to write/sing. Daniel Martin's best friend, Anthony, and two women who are sisters, Jane and Nell, make a foursome at Oxford. Daniel Martin married Nell, but



By Fay Godwin

John Fowles: doing what he should

wished he hadn't; Jane married Anthony but wished she hadn't; Anthony dies - coming to the conclusion which is in the first sentence of Mr. Fowles' Martin's book: "Whole sight or all the rest is desolation."

Mr. Fowles describes Daniel Martin: "He divides conversation into two categories: when you speak and when you listen to yourself speak. Of late, his has been too much the second. Narcissism; when one grows too old to believe in one's uniqueness, one fails to replace the green illusion; or the sophistry of failure, the stench of success..."

"It was on the old Camelot set. It suddenly hit me. How well I matched it. The betrayal of myth. As if I was totally in exile from what I ought to have been."

The novel as a calling

Daniel Martin thinks he should be writing novels; Mr. Fowles writes novels (the first two, "The Collector" and "The Magus" brought him his first major following, particularly in the United States).

Does he feel writing novels is what he is supposed to be doing? "Yes," he said instantly. "I'm not sure I always do it in the way I should."

Is there a point when you remember feeling certain?

"No, because I'm living now in the way I dreamt I ought to be living as a student. I'm lucky in a way; what seemed to me to be a really silly illusion turned out to be what was probably best for me again. I think this is very rare and another thing that isolates you from ordinary people - because for most people the illusion they have in their early 20s turns out to be the wrong one: they fulfill it and it is not really what they needed."

(Once Mr. Fowles wrote about himself: "...wonderful things have long made me feel at ease in England. Some years ago I came across a sentence in an obscure French novel: Ideas are the only motherland. Ever since I have kept it as the most succinct summary I know of what I believe. I hate many things about English society."

"I do not hate England the country, the climate, the countryside, the nature, the culture - I think it's a very, very high-cultured society - very self-conscious, far more self-conscious than this one is in America."

"But there are features of English social structure which I don't like at all: I can't stand the class system. Everything Americans hate about that - I'm totally American on that."

In "Daniel Martin," the remark is made that the English never say what they think, and that Americans say what they think but they are not thinking.

Said Mr. Fowles, "Um, well, I'm sorry, I think that's rather true. I think it's especially true in California, you know - the latest trend is psychiatrists, therapy ranches. It's a great pity. American and British culture: they both have something the other needs."

"We desperately need your sort of get up and go; and you desperately need some of our really basic cynicism about success."

"Something that impresses me always about New York is the number of well-dressed, suited gentlemen you see wandering around the streets, the way the British and the French and any other nation I know do. They manage to look like rather important high-up executives; and I'm sure they're not. I'm sure that half of them are rather minor salesmen. So many of them know their lives are fundamentally worthless. They are chasing ends they're really too intelligent to believe in. It is not exactly a feeling of self-importance, but fear of not seeming important. And in a culture that is so locked into buying and selling. This whole ritual - of how you dress, do business, has somehow taken over reality . . . I'm only speaking as somebody from outer space."

Hollywood black cynicism

Some readers of "Daniel Martin" already have said that what Mr. Fowles has captured fits private patterns of Hollywood. (He wrote the first chapter of this book, which later became the second chapter, there.)

He said:

"And something that has always amazed me about Hollywood is the 'front office' talk - publicity, the rubbish that's handed out - and you just go behind the front office into the script room or any bar where people gather and there is a black cynicism, contempt for what is going on. Something is very wrong there. I just wish more Hollywood people revolted behind the scenes; there is great humor and self-denigration."

Complained Daniel Martin:

"I had become offensive, in an intellectually privileged caste, to suggest publicly that anything might turn out well in this world. Even when things - largely because of the privilege - did in private actually turn out well, one dared not say so artistically."

Mr. Fowles went on talking about the United States and England - as does Daniel Martin. His books always have been popular in the United States and his obvious affection for the country makes him feel he can go on about it like a native who really cares.

The women in John Fowles' book - even the women with faults - are kindly drawn:

The feminine principle

"My respect for the feminine principle long predates women's lib. And for me it comes because I know I have a large feminine component of my own. I think most of us do, I say this is almost altruism - all male novelists I know have a large female component and all females a large male component and I would suspect that psychiatrists discover why one is a novelist and not a hot dog seller, then this might be one of the reasons."

"Also, I was very much under the influence of Jung - you can't really read Jung and not get hooked on the feminine principle. And I think culturally the periods when woman was being, if not equal, at least treated better, are the periods I like:

the Renaissance, the 19th century. In the 19th century they were more so."

"I'm not being male-female terms - but we seem to be in an important period of human evolution, the Renaissance was. You know, we have them for this century, but I think it will - the Renaissance - I think it has to do with the sense of mankind - discovering horizons. But I don't think it's half as bad as it sounds black (not racially) writers say."

Are there any writers who have made any impression on you?"

Didion, Luria

"Well, no one I insist on the word 'big,' but I don't like currently living male writers have either. One who I like very much is Nabokov. There is a lot of women writers I like. Joan Didion, I like her a lot - I don't know if she is underrated, but she certainly was. And it distressed me . . ."

Margaret Harkness

"Drabke [Harkness] is from a lovely line of old English: George Elliot, Charlotte Brontë, . . . I think I respect too - a first-class mind."

Mr. Fowles likes Prokofiev's Classical Symphony during which he was writing "The French Lieutenant's Woman." "I don't mean I was playing it all the time, but I had the artistic concepts, you know, the notion of playing games with it. The book [had] two endings: 'The Old Lady' and 'Baron Bluebeard's Castle' - a very good year."

'Marlin' begins

In terms of "Marlin" where is the music? "It's not musical, but . . . Certainly there was no such musicality . . . I'm not quite right. I did deliberately start again. There was a kind of time span that was conscious; I wrote the first half of 'Marlin' and I think it's possible. You know, 'Carmen Fantasy and Fugue which I wrote before? I mean that there was a certain rhythm, not really getting moving until the end of the book . . . I have later referred to it as 'an arpeggio' to the book."

It is art and life, said Daniel Martin to the beginning of "Marlin" and not terms with himself.

Writes Daniel Martin:

"But the difference between the craftsman and true artist is that when knowing what one can do and not doing it, which is why one occupation is safe, and the other is always incipiently dangerous."

You can't help it

Mr. Fowles continues:

"I think all art is patterned. I think you can't learn at all. You can't get pleasure from painting - painting are useless. I'm not against painting, but I think you get pleasure, but I think if you are a craftsman, you have no choice. It is determined, one, genetically; and two, I suspect, by extreme infancy and I think the key factor is separation trauma. Psychiatrists spend a lot of time on the nature of people are artists. But I think it's based on how the infant gets through the separation trauma."

The game

"In my own writings, the more I can do, the more I am right. You know, bound up with the irrecoverable need to go back, to find and recover what is lost. It is a marvelous writer - Hemingway . . ."

The art of printing great art

Tanya Grosman
rediscovered lithography

By Diana Loercher
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor



"8" from "O-O": Lithograph by Jasper Johns

Published by ULAE

reversed impression of the original drawing on the stone, known as a lithograph.

Mrs. Grosman professes to love stones - the fact that they are natural and unpredictable, unlike a metal plate, for example - and her first lithographic project was called, appropriately, "Stones." It was the fruit of collaboration between Rivers, who is a painter, and the poet Frank O'Hara. Begun in 1957 as a book, it was completed in 1959 as a portfolio of 12 loose prints in tabloidcript "where the artist and the poet, inspired by the same theme, draw and write on the same surface at the same time, fusing both arts to an inseparable unity," Mrs. Grosman explains.

Mr. Towle, interviewed with other members of the staff at the austere Victorian house in the obscure suburb of West Islip, Long Island, where the studio is located, was referring to the burgeoning of interest in lithography since the 1960s.

Superficially, it was part of the graphics boom that took place at that time, but actually it was the result of the almost simultaneous, unrelated efforts of two women. One is June Wayne, a California artist and printmaker who found the Tamarind Lithography Workshop in Los Angeles in 1960, primarily as a teaching studio for master printers. The other is Tatyana Grosman, director of ULAE, now 72.

The following quote from an interview conducted in 1973 could serve as her manifesto: "In my role as a publisher, I have great respect for the artist. I feel that each print must have its raison d'être. I am much interested in the discovery and revelation of the work. We do not follow books or recipes but try to surprise ourselves in exploring the unknown and becoming adventurous," she said.

The following quote from an interview conducted in 1973 could serve as her manifesto: "In my role as a publisher, I have great respect for the artist. I feel that each print must have its raison d'être. I am much interested in the discovery and revelation of the work. We do not follow books or recipes but try to surprise ourselves in exploring the unknown and becoming adventurous," she said.

Among her aesthetic principles she regards the paper as immensely important and will spend no expense or trouble to find just the right kind. Most of her paper is imported and handmade, ranging from "Argoumous à la main" (Fritz Glarner's "Recollection") to hand-made Balinese toilet paper (Clues Oldenburg's "Tespot").

She limits the size of an edition to the number that the printer can print in a day because "if the printer continues printing the same stone on the following day, his emotions, the colors of the ink, the quality of the print, and the temperature of the studio would be so different that he would spend most of his time adjusting his second day to the first."

Since 1968 she has added only two new artists: Oldenburg and Buckminster Fuller. She does not always win them easily but she wins them, well, as in the case of Rauschenberg, who wrote:

"I began lithography reluctantly, thinking that the second half of the 20th century was no time to start writing on rocks. This biased idea was soon consumed in the concentration of unfamiliar medium requires. Lack of preconception and recognition of the unique possibilities in working on stone, not paper or carves, suggested that the approach acknowledged this."

Secondly, "Stones" was not a book but a portfolio of prints, and not until the recent purchase of a hand-fed offset proofing press has Mrs. Grosman's dream of printing lithographs to the extent that galleries, dealers, collectors, and museums compete to purchase prints. When a young couple offered to sell her a press for \$15, yet another coincidence, her course became irreversible.

What is lithography? Invented in 1798 by the Bavarian lithographer Alois Senefelder, to reproduce musical scores, the technique is the chief "planographic" process based on the mutual antipathy of oil and water. The artist draws with a greasy substance on the smooth surface of the limestone which is then washed with water. When ink is applied to the entire surface, it adheres only to the design. Paper is laid on the surface, and the two are run through the press to produce a

home

James and Mary Plaut examine a carved bird mask from Java, just one of hundreds of craft objects in their Massachusetts home

Couple creates a market for craftsmen of the world

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts
When James S. Plaut retired a year ago as secretary general of the World Crafts Council, he decided to tackle an international craft-marketing project quite as thrilling as any assignment he had undertaken in his long career in the field of design.

He has launched, as a retirement project, a nonprofit organization called Aid to Artisans, Inc., to facilitate the marketing of crafts produced throughout the world by disadvantaged artisans. His wife, Mary, is working with him at the project's headquarters at 54 Industrial Way, Wilmington, Massachusetts. And he has attracted a group of officers and directors to his fledgling organization who have the know-how and expertise to help make it work.

Mr. Plaut himself has been among other things, an instructor in fine arts at Harvard University, director of the Institute of Contemporary Art in Boston, vice-president of Old Sturbridge Village, and consultant to Corning Glass Works and Reed and Barton Silversmiths.

The unusual organization claims its president, Mr. Plaut, is breaking new ground as an

exclusive supplier to museum shops across the United States. To date, some 45 of the more than 200 museum shops have placed orders.

"Museum shops have become a very important market," observed Mr. Plaut, interviewed in his home here in a Boston suburb. "People associate these shops with uniqueness and a kind of quality and appropriateness of merchandise."

Mr. Plaut recalls: "During my 10 years at the World Crafts Council, the most urgent request that we received from our contacts in the Far East and Southeast Asia, the Plauts not only selected choice crafts but located agents (government or otherwise) who could handle ordering, quality control, packing, shipping, and paper work to keep adequate quantities coming to the U.S."

On an initial trip for their new venture to the Far East and Southeast Asia, the Plauts not only selected choice crafts but located agents (government or otherwise) who could handle ordering, quality control, packing, shipping, and paper work to keep adequate quantities coming to the U.S.

"Romantically, it would be very nice if we could simply go to the villages and buy directly from the craftsman themselves, but it is not possible to do that," Mr. Plaut explains. "Communications are very difficult."

In some countries, such as Haiti, Aid to Artisans is able to deal through a strong craft cooperative. "Right now," he says, "we are returning to the craft communities which need assistance most. Sometimes a craftsman needs a

new loom or a new kiln or some raw materials, and with a very modest amount of money the organization hopes to supply some of those needs. It can, of course, only scratch the surface, since millions of craftsmen suffer from similar deprivations. But Mr. Plaut hopes to keep villages whole, help maintain the dignity and integrity of craftsmen, and enable them to continue that work which they know and do best.

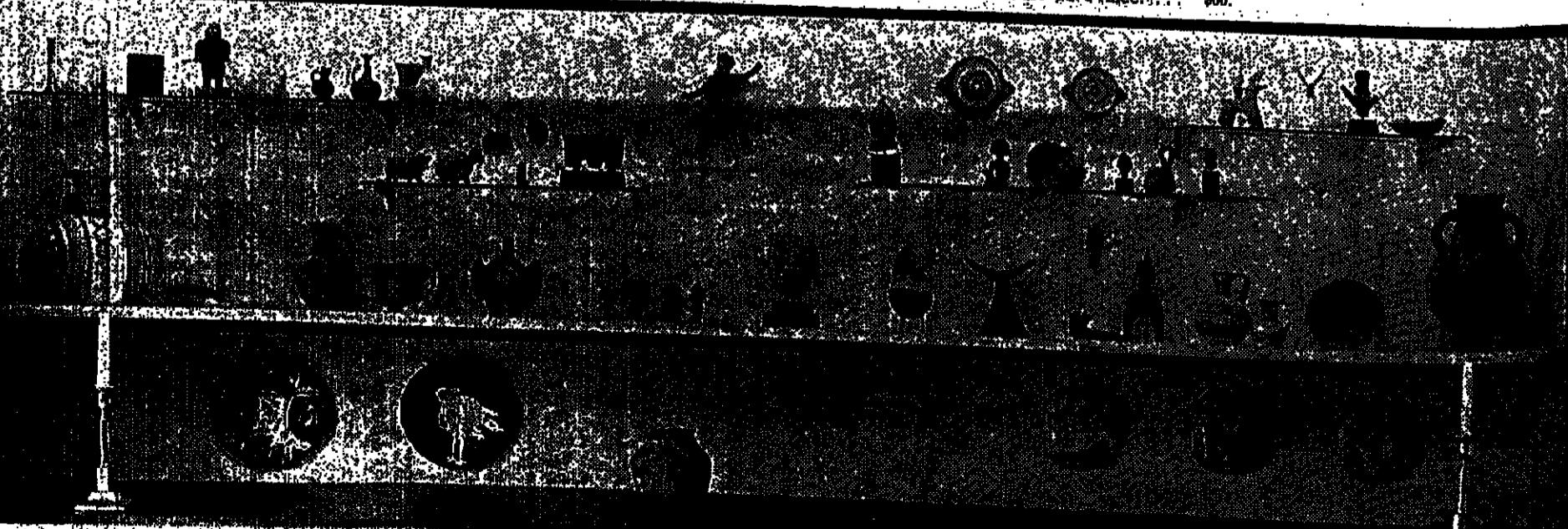
The Plauts will go later this year to the Middle East and India, and next year they will include Africa in their crafts search. Their current catalog includes 70 carefully selected folk-art pieces representing indigenous cultures of Columbia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Indonesia, The Philippines, Thailand, and Taiwan. The range will, it is hoped, be tripled, in coming months.

Is the timing right for such a project? Strong ethnic looks are important right now, and more and more people are working with their own hands and thus are sympathetic to things that are made by hand. The world has shrunk. Personal travel, books, television, and movies have given people insights into cultures they never knew before. "Today," says Mr. Plaut, a "tribal object from a remote village in New Guinea, or Africa, or The Philippines is not a strange looking thing. It is what people want and understand."

The new organization will provide a market simply by buying the works of selected craftsmen in third world countries. Any eventual surplus earnings will, on a controlled basis, be returned to the craft communities which need assistance most. Sometimes a craftsman needs a

new loom or a new kiln or some raw materials, and with a very modest amount of money the organization hopes to supply some of those needs. It can, of course, only scratch the surface, since millions of craftsmen suffer from similar deprivations. But Mr. Plaut hopes to keep villages whole, help maintain the dignity and integrity of craftsmen, and enable them to continue that work which they know and do best.

The craft objects the Plauts have chosen as direct, artistic expressions of other cultures, will range in retail price from \$1 or less, up to \$80.



A glass case in the Plauts' dining room is filled with their collection of archaeological artifacts from Palestine, Africa, Taiwan, Peru and Central America.

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Decathlon winner Bruce Jenner
From Olympics
to cereal boxes

By Phil Elderkin

Los Angeles
There is a kind of a nice commercial ring to the words - world's greatest all-around athlete! But this is what spectators were calling Bruce Jenner after he won a decathlon gold medal for the United States in the 1976 Montreal Olympics.

The problem is that most decathlon champs somehow manage to get lost in non-Olympic years. But you can forget about that ever happening to Jenner, a matinee-idol type whose face was made for TV, whose mouth goes bananas in

needed to get ready for the last Olympics. Chrystie has also written a book.

Even though the movies are only a future possibility at this point, Jenner has already done considerable color work for ABC Sports and will soon host a segment of Wide World of Sports all by himself.

His picture has also appeared on millions of boxes of cereal; he is constantly being paid to promote things; and he spent most of August touring the country giving motivation speeches. In fact, he was home just one day in August, something he says he won't let happen again.

The reason Jenner won't return to defend his Olympic decathlon championship in Moscow in 1980 is a very practical one.

"The only way anyone can become an Olympic champion is to put practically everything else out of his life and just concentrate on training and getting into shape," Bruce explained. "Overall I did that for 12 years and I really pushed myself in the three years prior to the last Olympics when I practiced six to seven hours a day."

"In the decathlon, of course, you train with the idea of getting the most you possibly can out of all 10 events," he continued. "I didn't work with a regular track coach because I didn't think that was the answer. What I did was train with other top athletes who are specialists in their fields and learn from them. In retrospect I'd do the same way again."

The Olympic decathlon is a two-day event that includes: (first day) 100 meter, long jump, shot put, high jump, and 400 meter. Second day: 110 meter hurdles, discus, pole vault, javelin, and 1600 meter run. Contestants are given a minimum of 30 minutes to rest between events.

Actually Jenner was first only in the discus, but scored high enough in all the others for the decathlon winning total of 8,818 points. Prior to the Olympics, Bruce had set a personal goal of 8,600 points.

"I felt strong and confident going in and had great motivation for the 1976 Olympics because I knew it was going to be my last," Jenner said. "I knew I couldn't go through another four years of that kind of intense practice, so I had already decided ahead of time that win or lose this was it."

AP photo
Winning the Olympic decathlon

Mentally it's hard to say how much that decision helped me, but in the overall context of winning I'm sure it was a contributing factor.

"I'd also like to clear up something about the Olympics," he continued. "Although the press and the politicians try to make it into a country against country kind of thing, it's not like that at all. Basically it's one individual competing against another; the friendships are real; and there is a lot of good feeling all around."

Who might succeed Jenner in 1980 as the world's decathlon champion?

"I'm not trying to avoid your question," he replied, "but at this point there is no clear-cut favorite. I think the American with the best chance is Fred Dixon, who does a lot of things well. But Great Britain has a 19-year-old named Daley Thompson, who just keeps getting better and better."

What advice would Jenner give them?

"Well it sounds simple but it isn't," Bruce remarked. "The main thing is to block out everything else around you when it's time to compete and gear your concentration to just the one thing. Even though it's possible, it's extremely difficult when the whole world is looking over your shoulder!"

Australia's game for great open spaces

By Denis Warner
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne
September brings all the color of spring to southern Australia and a mixture of warm, sunny days and chill rains that are reminiscent of winter's (really quite benign) worst.

Rain or shine makes no difference to the hundreds of thousands of football followers in Hobart, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth as they prepare for the grand finals.

Nowhere else in the world does football create such extraordinary mass interest. Nowhere else is it played in the same way.

The game is called Australian Rules. It is not at all like American football, or soccer, or Rugby. It is played by 18 men a side on a ground so big that he less than six umpires are needed to control the game.

Like Australia itself, it is a game of great open spaces, spectacular, rough, and exciting. Appropriately, it originated in Victoria in the gold rush days.

One by one the teams are eliminated, until only two are left. Spectators for the final match are limited to about 110,000 - all that fits the stands at the Melbourne Cricket Ground.

Capacity scores are common.

The greatest coach of all is a former star

His special talent is shown in the way he has turned a relatively slow moving game into perhaps the fastest ball sport of all.

Football does have its critics. In fact Melbourne's best known columnist is president of the anti-Football Club. Each year he awards a medal for outstanding performance against the interests of the game. The community tolerates him - they are sure that at heart he must love the game.

Visualize a line

By Jack Woods

Chako Higuchi, winner of this year's LPGA championship, says that there is only one thing she concentrates on and that is the line of her next shot.

Off the tee and on the fairway Chako determines the line, fixes it in her mind, and then swings up that line. She thinks of nothing else at all.

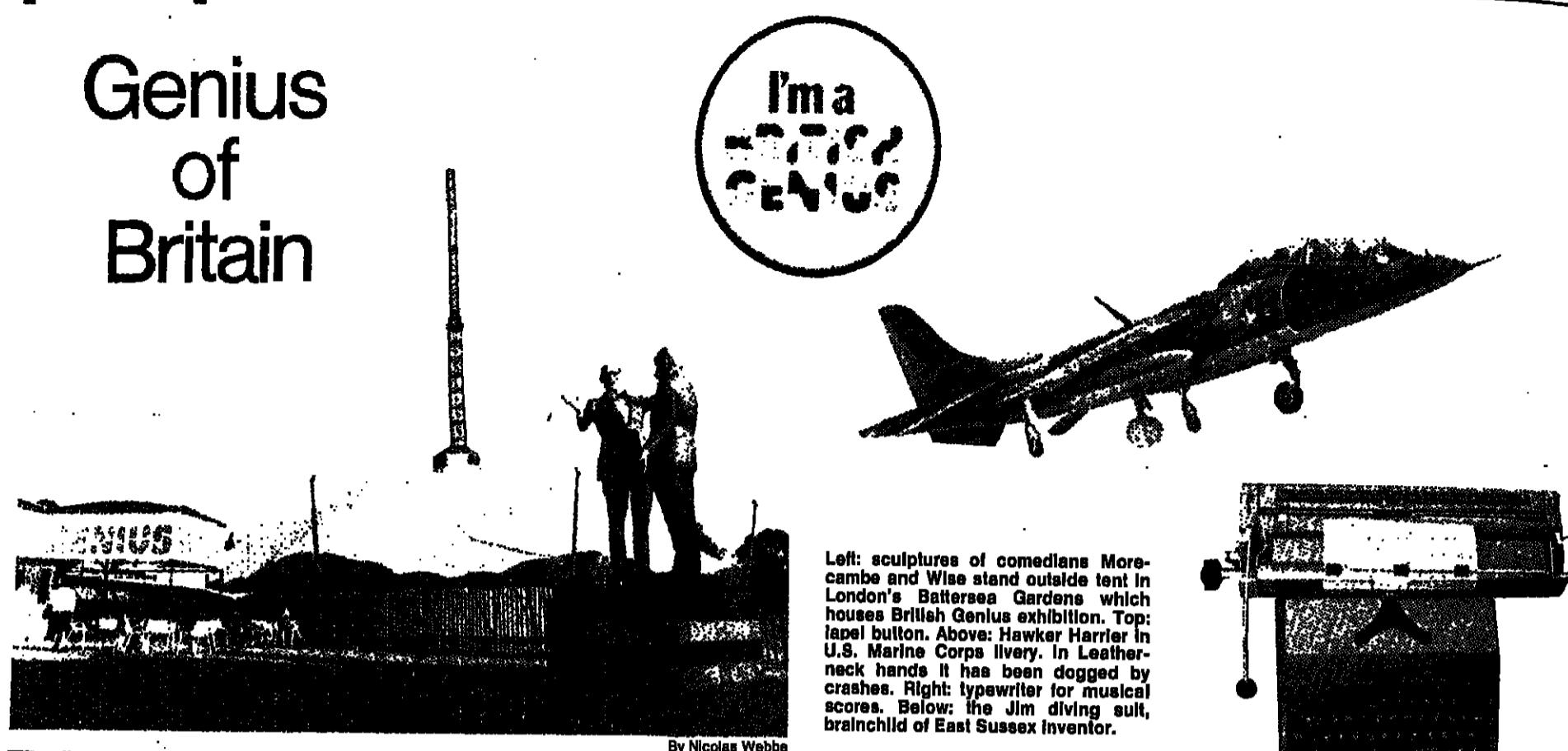
On the green she "reads" the line backwards from the hole and then concentrates on striking the ball firmly along the first section of the line.

Some players pick a spot a few inches in front of the ball. Then they aim to putt over the spot. Chako, I understand, just visualizes the line. She sees it in her imagination.

GOLF
TIPS

people

Genius of Britain



By Nicolas Webb

Exhibition a reminder that life is better than headlines

By Stephanie Williams
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London This is no time, Britain has decided, for false modesty. Genius should be celebrated and the country is doing so at a special exhibition in London's Battersea Park.

Britons are rubbing their hands and patting themselves on the back over the native talent that produced vacuum cleaners, atomic fission, jet engines, and radar. Then there are the sheer scale of British creativity across so many varied fields presented on a battery of giant cards and pictures, and a 20-minute slide show.

Besides the advances in civil aviation, nuclear power, and computers, the discovery of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), the development of the heart-lung machine and the plastic hip joint, there is the development of socialism in a mixed economy and the literary, musical, and artistic creativity that still makes British culture a leader in the field. Set the heroes of

the 1960s, the Beatles and Mary Quant, Margot Fonteyn and Sir Michael Tippett, David Hockney and Henry Moore, John Osborne and Tom Stoppard, and the quality of British television programs beside the talents that today are extracting oil in the North Sea, tapping solar-energy, and making a high-speed train run a foot above the track without wheels and imagine what the future holds for Britain.

Stress on energy

The focus of the section on future developments is on harnessing new forms of energy. The British are well aware of their immense vulnerability in energy terms as a small island. The Arab oil embargo of 1973 has faded in memory in a way that the "three-day week" has never done. For nearly two months in mid-winter that year the entire nation suffered severe power restrictions brought on by a prolonged strike by the miners. Coal remains Britain's main power base now, while developments continue in automation and safety efforts are being made to liquefy coal beneath the ground and make it twice more transportable and applicable to further uses.

Harnessing the elements is still not efficient, but here are the first tentative steps to making it so: solar eyeballs and solar-powered saws to generate electricity. With the development of nonflammable helium, airships are once more a possibility and the future for ships under sail seems not quite so fantastic when you see the model for a Rotassal freighter developed from a catamaran design.

The external combustion engine, invented in 1816 and abandoned with the coming of the steam engine, can be simplified to fire home power stations. There is a walk-in model of an entirely "self-sufficient" house designed by Alexander Pike of Cambridge University. Designed to generate its own power from the wind and sun on a more basic level its stove is fueled by methane gas from a sewage digester, which is diverted through pipes into deep heat wells to prevent waste.

Atrium vs. commerce

The British genius exhibition is a strong reminder that Britain is not doing as badly as the headlines make out. But it is also clear that the British have not yet learned how to exploit their own inventions for the general use of mankind. Behind the inventions, the organizers have stressed the altruistic motives behind their creation, motives that too often have had nothing to do with commerce. Time and again the products of British brainpower have been taken up an exploited commercially by other nations. It is American, German, and Japanese trade names that one associates with computers, television sets, and motorcycles.

But there is cause for congratulation. Prince Philip has described the last century as the "most fruitful period" in Britain's long history. "That this genius has not dried up is demonstrated by the number of brilliant ideas of our own generation," he observes.

Gordon Rattray Taylor, author of a book on the exhibition entitled, "Salute to British Genius," argues that Britons have possibly contributed more to the advance of the world than any other nation since the Greeks. The exhibition, which is open seven days a week from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., closes Oct. 30.

"I think I need a tune-up. I'm burning too much oil."

The Christian Science Monitor

up to see yourself on television, your image picked up by an infrared camera, or the even more extraordinary sound-sensitive one. There are mirrors and lenses made from rubber with surfaces as highly polished as glass. As simple as it may seem, a typewriter for typing sheet music is a most recent invention. Outside there's a delightful statue of British comedians Eric Morecambe and Ernie Wise — in a stance familiar to all lovers of their TV show.

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architecture

Strongbox of British art bathes in American light

By William Martin
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
New Haven, Connecticut

Most poets write what they feel. But Louis Kahn was moved to build what he felt. And his last building, the Yale Center for British Art, which opened here in April, three years after his passing, is a "finest hour" that will be studied as long as the centuries of creativity it contains.

That warm, tidy little man, born in 1901 on the Baltic island of Osel, moving to Philadelphia as a child, educated in the beaux arts tradition at the University of Pennsylvania, and many years later putting his city on the map as architecture's metaphysical mecca, did not just build for the ages. Finally, he built for time.

The evidence of history was like a building material to him. Evoking it was as important as any structural calculation. The nature of a building's functional requirements and social character, the contours of the landscape of the streetscape surrounding it, and the kinds of human encounter ranging about, alongside, and through it — all were sources of design for him.

Light, natural light, was a constant consideration. Kahn's respect for its primal properties energized architecture in the same sense that Einstein liberated physics. Kahn often said, in fact, that $E=MC^2$ is a really great poem because it says the most in essence with the least of means. And if this was an aesthetic analysis, it was also an ethical assertion. Kahn couldn't separate the two.

That kind of perception can only come from a gentle, humble probing of the strata of the earth and facts, ideas and experiences, images and symbols that make up the geology of life, undergirding what we know, or think we know. Instead of chiseling out on the past — looking for principles to apply, not styles to copy — reopened a vast conceptual vista that had been off-limits for years. He sized up the site, ferreted out fundamentals, then brought his forms out of the ground and into his light with painstaking technical veracity. He called his materials "spent lights"; his structures he called "givers of light." Spending his materials, raising them into place, joining them just so, he wanted people to sense a building's identity and integrity as a clear consequence of construction. It was as if to say, "Listen. This place has a conscience, just as you do."

Simple cadence of concrete

The new Yale Center for British Art, a classically simple cadence of concrete framing, set out on a 20-foot grid, infilled with sheets of jewel-like stainless steel and expanses of clear glass, is a four-story chip off one of New Haven's old blocks, edging right out to the corner of Chapel and High Streets.

Across Chapel, and one block east, on College Street, which faces the green, is where it grew up, beginning in 1716 (15 years after its founding in 1701). The street-strengthening

form lurking curiously beyond, and before

punching the elevator lobby, there is an irrevocably tugged to move around it, to either side. Beyond, a generous auditorium slopes down. The strongbox doesn't even begin to let on, at this point, about all these riches, but it begins, right away, to let us in on what it is made of. The smooth-finish concrete framing has made its way inside, showing a pervasive structural order throughout. The low-contrast connection between materials outside continues inside, picked up by the impeccably subtle joining of white oak paneling, linen-covered wall partitions, and natural woolen carpets set off by borders of travertine.

Here, just in from the street, introduced by

a prancing statue of William III,

Kahn has suppled us with a sun-dappled primer about the grammar of his building, preparing us for the full architectural language. Already we have been given clues to the basic character of the composition: the deep V-shaped beams, hovering criss-crossed above, resting on square-section columns that decrease in dimension floor by floor, with an ingenious skylight system that diffuses the natural light with democratic evenness on all of the walls; has clues us into the basic character of composition.

Galleries around court

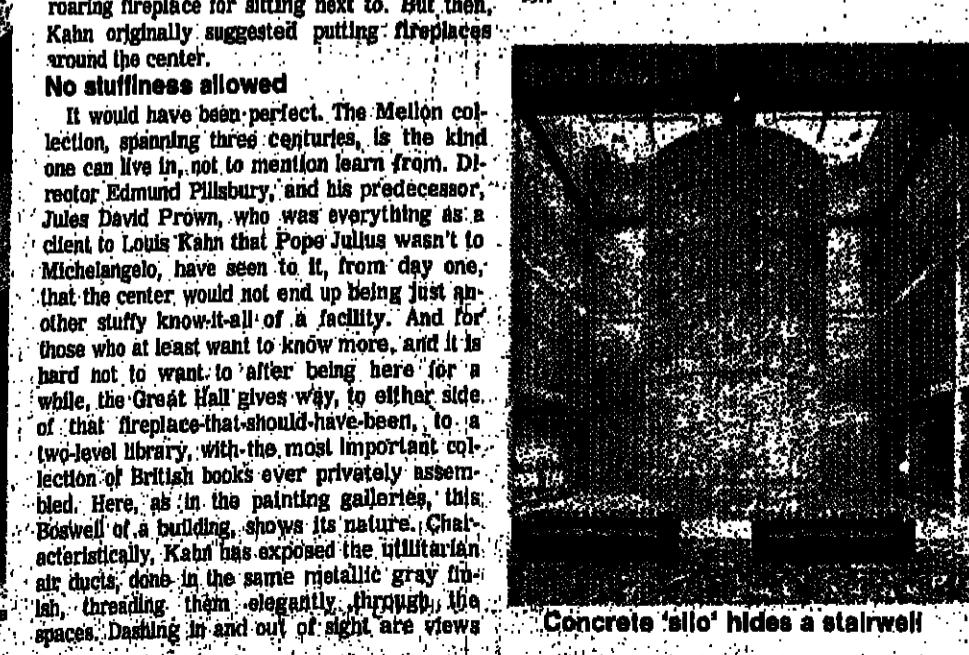
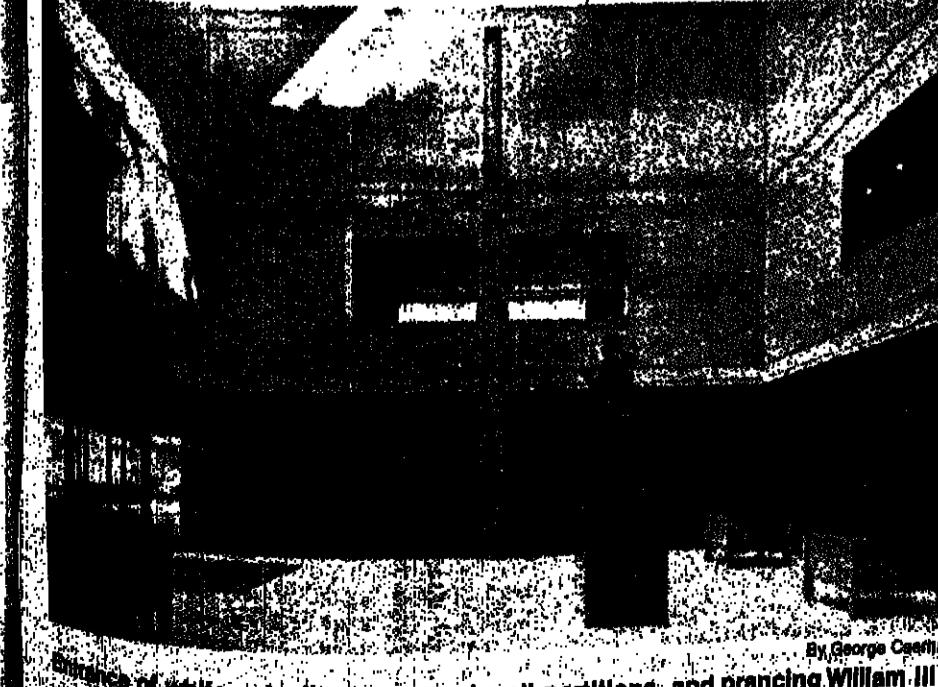
Arranged around the court, and overlooking it at several points through squared-off, portál-like openings, are the gallery levels. People "up there" look "down here," and glancing back up, they look like talkative Hogartes. Across the court, again under a low beam and recessed elevator lobby, there is a huge rounded

out to Chapel Street and on over toward the Yale campus.

The fourth-level gallery, especially, is a visual counterpoint between England's cultural heritage inside and, outside, the cumulative evidence of America's.

The Yale Center for British Art, completed after Kahn's passing by the firm of Anthony Pellecchia and Marshall D. Myers — both of whom worked for Kahn, is an accomplishment of amazing power. It is both contained and contemplative, but gives way, recurrently, to almost affectionate spatial embrasures — not unlike Kahn himself. "My buildings express things that do not belong to me or begin with me," he once explained. Kahn was not so much a maker of history, in the usual sense, as a kindly, informative emanation of history's spirit.

Mr. Martin writes architecture and urban design criticism for The Christian Science Monitor.



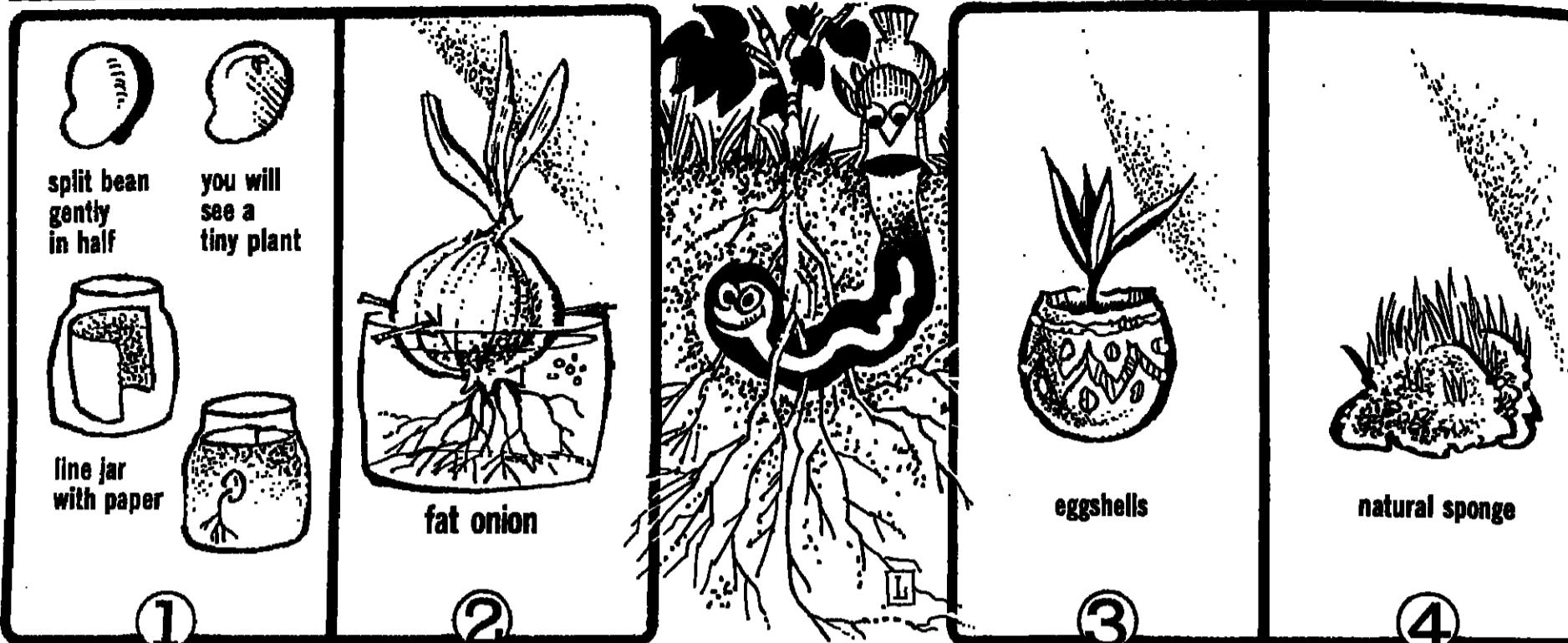
By George Canna

Great Hall with skylight system through three floors and V-shaped beams

By George Canna

Concrete 'siloo' hides a stairwell

for children



Sprout a lima bean or onion in a jar and see seeds send up shoots from eggshells or natural sponge gardens

Flowers in egg-shells — and other unexpected places

Growing plants in jars to watch them sprout

By Judith Helmund

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A piece of blotting paper or several paper towels.

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First, soak about a dozen beans overnight in enough water to cover them. They will look wrinkly and the skins will be split. If you open one or two very carefully you will see the tiny plant, ready to grow. You will even see a tiny leaf curled up and waiting.

Preparing jar

Now line the jar with the blotting paper or toweling. Fit it securely around the inside of the jar, then wet it by putting a little water in the jar and letting the paper absorb it.

Very carefully push the beans down between the paper and the side of the jar.

Replace the jar cover.

Watch each day to be sure the paper stays moist.

In a very few days you will see the roots begin to grow. When the leaves begin to appear take the top off the jar. This little plant will not last long, but will show you what goes on under the ground when you plant things.

2. Another project which fun may be done with a good fat onion and a jar. The onion should sit about halfway down in the jar. Take three or four toothpicks and stick them into the onion at regular intervals all around the middle. Fill the jar with water and set the onion in the jar, placing the pale brown root beginnings in the water. The roots will "come to life" and begin to grow. After a while green sprouts will appear too.

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Plant a dozen.

You will need:

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An egg carton.

Egg shells and small scissors.

Soil.

As you use eggs save the larger halves of the shells or blow the eggs by making a small hole in one end of the shell, a pinhole in the other. Blow through the pinhole to expel the egg.

With small scissors trim the top of the shell to make a smooth edge (if using blown eggs

cut off about one-quarter of the top of the shell).

Place shells in an empty egg carton — you may want to decorate them with marking crayons or water colors — just remember, they are very fragile.

Fill each shell within about quarter inch of the top with the soil.

Plant a few seeds in each, then water them, put them in a sunny window and watch them grow.

When the plants are too big for their little pots, plant them outdoors. To move them to the garden just dig a small hole and carefully peel away the eggshell before planting.

Just for fun.

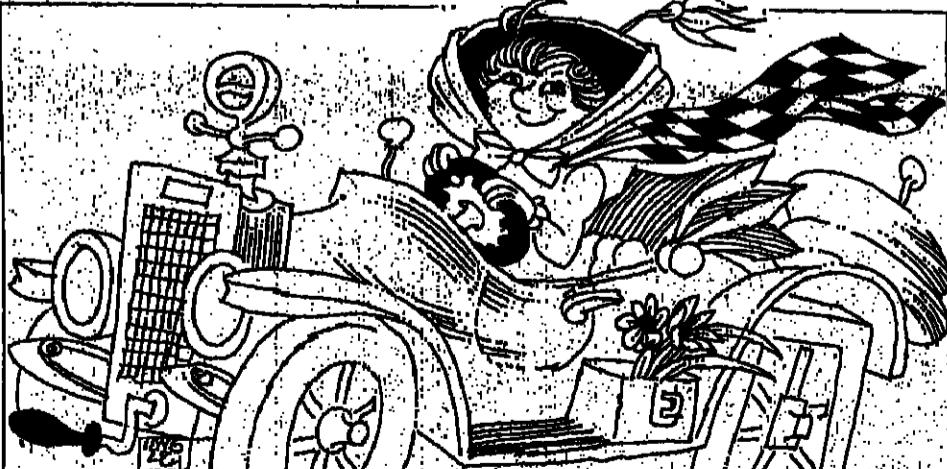
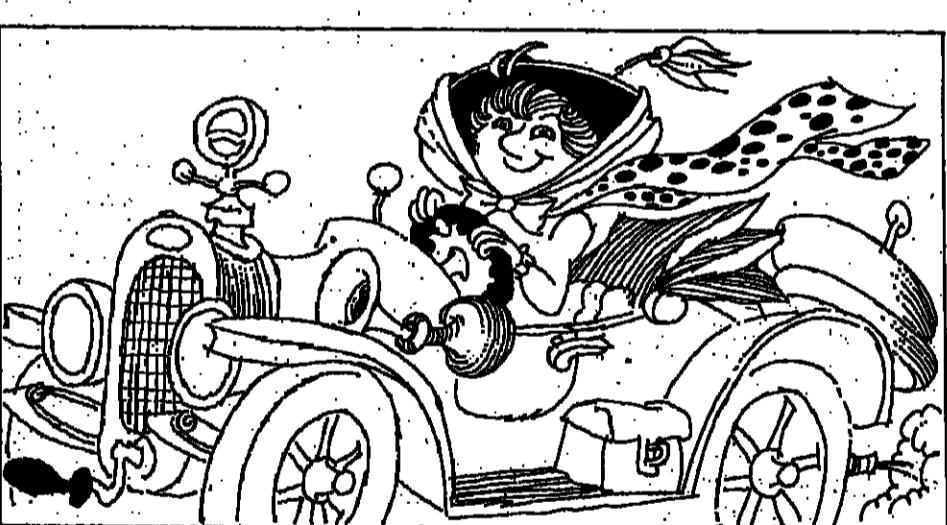
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A natural sponge (not a plastic one).

A shallow dish.

This one's easy. Just place the sponge in the dish, add some water to wet the sponge (be sure to keep it moist). Now sprinkle the bird seed on the sponge, getting as much as possible in the holes. In a day or two you will have a sponge garden. This is fun to do with a younger brother or sister — they'll think it's magic.



PUZZLE

The lady is proud of her brand-new antique car. Our staff photographer took a nice picture, but the print did not come out exactly. Can you find the six differences between the pictures?

Puzzles with food in mind

Add a missing letter to each word given below, then by rearranging the letters you will get the name of a fruit or vegetable. For example: add the letter "I" to the word *solve*, then rearrange the letters and you'll get the word "olives."

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. solve | 4. mile | 8. cutlet |
| 2. speech | 5. same | 9. sprint |
| 3. tees | 6. chains | 10. noons |

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 7. pot | 11. dinner | 15. oranges |
| 8. dinner | 9. bananas | 16. apples |
| 9. berries | 10. peaches | 17. grapes |

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|
| 11. dinner | 12. bread | 18. stars |
| 12. bread | 13. dinner | 19. sun |
| 13. dinner | 14. bread | 20. moon |

If you were traveling, could you order your favorite vegetables from a French or Spanish menu? Try matching each English vegetable with its French or Spanish equivalent:

French	English	Spanish
A. poivron	1. carrot	a. calabaza
B. carotte	2. onion	b. pepino
C. tomate	3. peas	c. espinazo
D. pom'	4. asparagus	d. coliflor
E. haricots	5. cucumber	e. tomate
F. chou-fleur	6. tomato	f. zanahoria
G. oignon	7. potato	g. pimiento
H. chou	8. beans	h. col
I. asperge	9. cabbage	i. judia
J. concombre	10. cauliflower	j. cebolla

Answers:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| p' a. 0.1 | 8. a' t |
| q. H. 6 | 9. q. 6 |
| r. E. 8 | 10. I. 9 |
| s. B. 1.1 | 11. J. 10 |
| t. C. 1.1 | 12. L. 11 |
| u. D. 1.1 | 13. M. 12 |
| v. F. 1.1 | 14. N. 13 |
| w. G. 1.1 | 15. O. 14 |

★ ★ ★

Listed in one column are finished products you can buy. In another column, in jumbled order, is the raw material from which the product can be made or extracted. Be a scientist and match the correct pairs.

1. leather	A. wheat
2. flour	B. indigo
3. coke	C. apples
4. meal	D. coal
5. sweet cider	E. skins
6. tar	F. flax
7. glass	G. pine tree
8. copra	H. wood
9. paper	I. corn
10. linen	J. petroleum
11. gasoline	K. sand
12. bluing	L. fats
13. soap	M. cane
14. sugar	N. milk
15. cheese	O. coconut

Answers:

- | | |
|--|--|
| N. 10. M. 11. P. 12. K. 13. L. 14. O. 15. I. | 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. |
| N. 10. M. 11. P. 12. K. 13. L. 14. O. 15. I. | 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. |

Aboard the QE2: is getting there really half the fun?

By Melvin Maddocks

Aboard Queen Elizabeth 2

A photograph taken just a little over a decade ago shows five ships tied up at New York's "Luxury Liner Row": the Queen Elizabeth, the France, the Constitution, the United States, and the Raffaello. All are gone now to one ignominious form of "retirement" or another.

Over land, over sea one now glances impatiently at one's watch, pops a salted nut or two, carves pre-cooked steak, and voila! one has traveled from interchangeable airport to interchangeable airport, late 20th-century style.

The luxury liner, which replaced the sailing packet a century ago as the railroad replaced the stagecoach, has, in turn, become the victim of further technological evolution.

Today the history of the transatlantic passenger liner is being perpetuated by the wake of but one ship, the Queen Elizabeth 2.

The Queen Elizabeth 2 was built in 1968, far too late for illusions. 1957 was the year of the Great Divide: As many passengers crossed the Atlantic by air as by sea, and after that the swing to the plane was swift and, for the luxury liner, nearly terminal. A Cunard manifesto defined the margins left to its last seafarer: "The new QE2 will not merely ferry passengers gloriously back and forth across the Atlantic. Instead she will operate as a self-contained sea-going resort."

In effect, the QE2 must answer the rough question: "Why would I rather be here — on this 1,000-foot bit of floating real estate — rather than at such destinations as London or New York or Paris?"

A heightened value

Shuffleboard will not do as an answer, though it is part of the answer. For the law of the luxury liner is that something one would take for granted on land assumes a heightened value at sea. QE2 passengers spend hours playing "deck tennis" — i.e., throwing a ring across a net. Jogging, or simply walking, becomes a kind of physical privilege. A lecture on backgammon turns into an event. Men have been known to attend seminars on the art of makeup. To switch on one's cabin radio and hear the seagoing equivalent of Muzak seem a small miracle.

Then there is eating, a normal habit which, on shipboard, somehow becomes a full-time occupation. On the QE2 the lip-smacking passenger has a wake-up hot cup in his cabin. Then comes breakfast. Fruits, from melons to figs. Mountains of porridge. Two kinds of pancakes. Two kinds of bacon. Eggs in every conceivable style — after which the poor starved fellow can hardly wait for his morning bouillon at 11. How did he ever survive without it in his lindlubber days?

The hard-gulping traveler no sooner drops his clever napkin than it's time for lunch. More soups — plus salads, fish, fowl, meat, and endless desserts. In short, something far more like dinner. Or so it would seem until you face a dinner. But wait. First, naturally, there is afternoon tea, sweetened and lengthened out by dance music from one of the two orchestras stocked by the QE2.

Besides taking advantage of the sea-enhanced routines of daily living, the QE2 relies heavily on a "You-sailed-with-a-celebrity" policy. On a recent crossing the singer and dancer Rita Moreno was the "star" attraction in the various QE2 clubs, while, rather like a floating Chautauqua, the Nobel economist Milton Friedman, the composer and music critic Virgil Thomson, and Betty Friedan provided passengers with a series of improving daytime lectures.

The luxury liner has one other cunning resource

against ship-boredom. Old luxury-liners hands used to have a saying: Every ship has three sides — port, starboard, and social. On each crossing of the QE2 a small, highly structured community is deliberately created for a brief but intriguing interval. In fact, the luxury liner classes, temporarily constituted, can still feel a bracing sense of feudal rivalry.

On a plane "first-class" and "tourist" are distinctions so abstract as to be almost meaningless. On a ship, "first-class" and "tourist" form ancient lines, full of delicious invidiousness. "First-class" still sniffs with a marvelous snobishness of Right Families; "tourist" however modified, derives its heritage from "The Great Unwashed" — the immigrant in steerage. Robert Louis Stevenson, a romantic slummer like all writers, once traveled in steerage so that he could write George Orwell's type book, "The Amateur Immigrant." As late as the 1920s when the author Ludwig Bemelmans wished to gather material by the same ruse, a French purser rebuked him thus: "Ah Monsieur, Victor Hugo did not become a hunchback to write 'Notre Dame'."

In addition to stratified dining rooms, the QE2 has separate swimming pools, laundromats, and libraries for first-class and tourist. The two classes are allowed to coexist at movies. (When "talkies" first came out, only the first-class passenger could view them on certain liners; the tourist class was condemned to "silents.")

In 1977, if the first-class traveler can no longer quite believe himself a "temporary member of royalty" — the promise of earlier liners to gullible Americans — he can at least feel like the member of a particularly exclusive country club. On the other hand, the tourist-class traveler will see himself as a lively Bohemian, having a lot more fun than those stuffy snobs in evening dress and black tie.

Changed world

So the passengers polarize into Dowager Duchesses and Happy Peasants — how the conceritinas are playing tonight! Nobody should underestimate the pleasures of shipboard class-warfare, which the QE2 further sharpens and refines by offering "Juliette" and "Penthouse Rooms" for the first-class-of-the-first-class. Only the children, sneaking back and forth across the lines, know the truth their parents hate to hear: There's not that much difference.

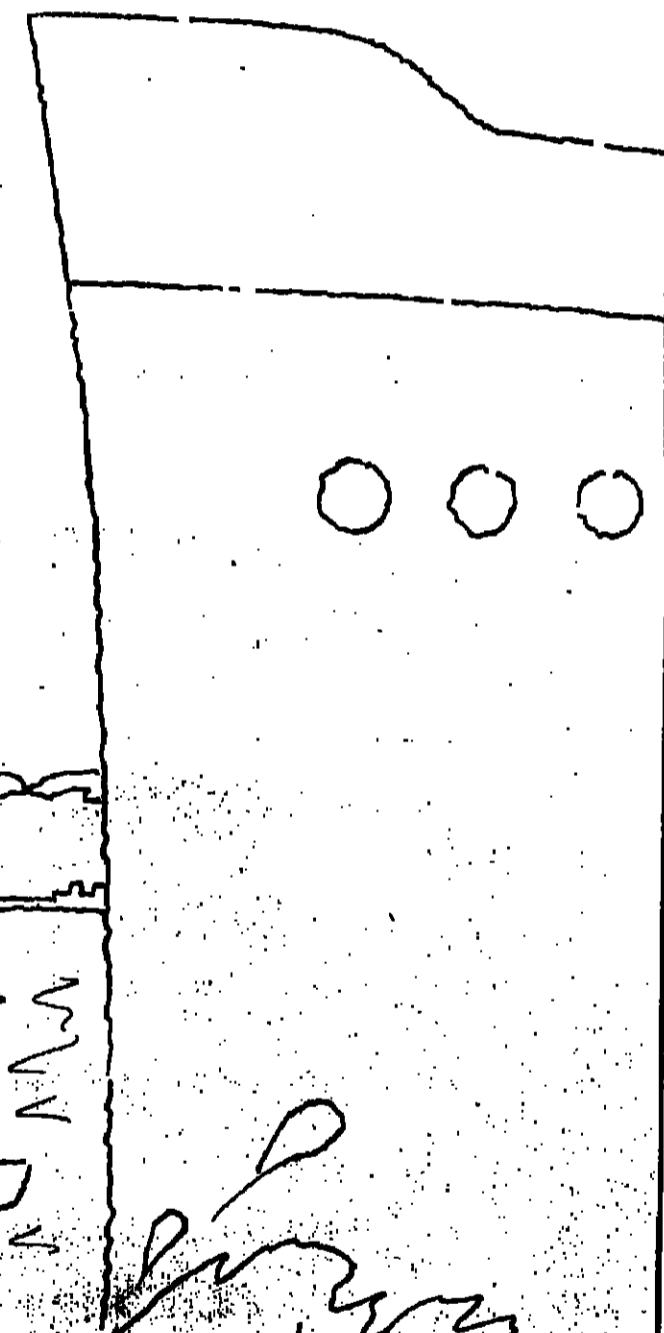
And how could it be otherwise? The QE2 was launched with the same gold scissors that cut the launching cord on the earlier Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mary. But into what a changed world!

The QE2 does not, like the old French liners, contain

enough gilt and mirrors for the palace at Versailles. She is not, like the old Italian liners, feature painted ceilings with puckered cherubs, nor, like the old German liners, resemble a stage setting out of Wagner. She is equally removed from earlier Cunards. The mahogany paneling and marble that made English ships such as the Mauretania seem like floating St. James clubs have been replaced by plastic and aluminum. The QE2 is a decent compromise — halfway between Ruritania and a four-star motel — designed for an age which would not use a luxury liner straight, in all its pure vulgarity.

What, in 1977, is the "case" for ship-travel? There remains finally the abiding presence of the sea — life's most terrifying and consoling rhythm. The seavoyager has not just pushed another instant button. He earns his departure and his arrival, wave by wave. He bears witness to his transit. He learns the meaning of the word "voyage." There is really quite a lot to be said for travel that makes one register the experience itself rather than just the jet-lag.

travel



The Christian Science Monitor

IN DETROIT, LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

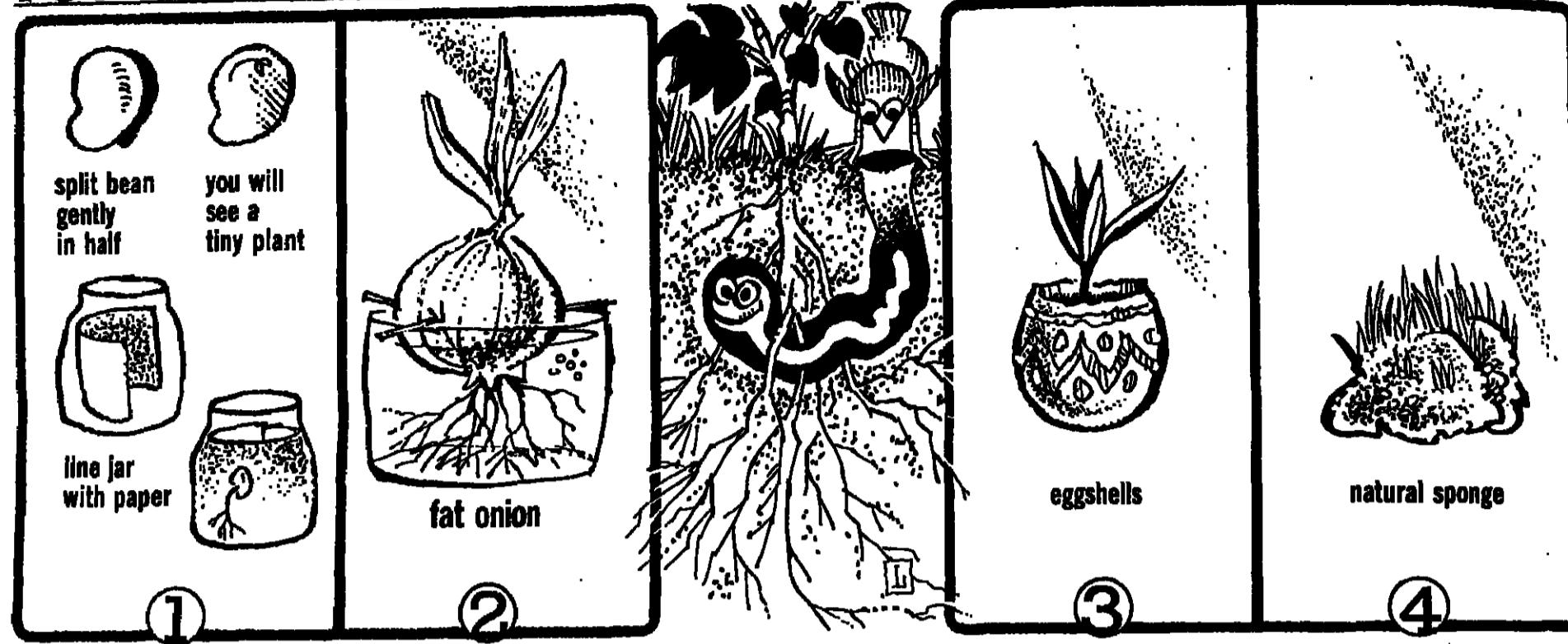
airport CHRISTIAN SCIENCE reading rooms

DETROIT
McNamara Airport
South Terminal Building
8 a.m.-8 p.m. except
Saturday 11 a.m.-5 p.m.
December and Holiday
2 p.m.-5 p.m.

LOS ANGELES
International Airport
LAX Terminal
Level A, Airline Satellites 7
Use Interterminal Trans
7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Daily

SAN FRANCISCO
International Airport
South Terminal
Departure Level
Opposite Newland
Open 24 hours

for children



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By Judith Helmund

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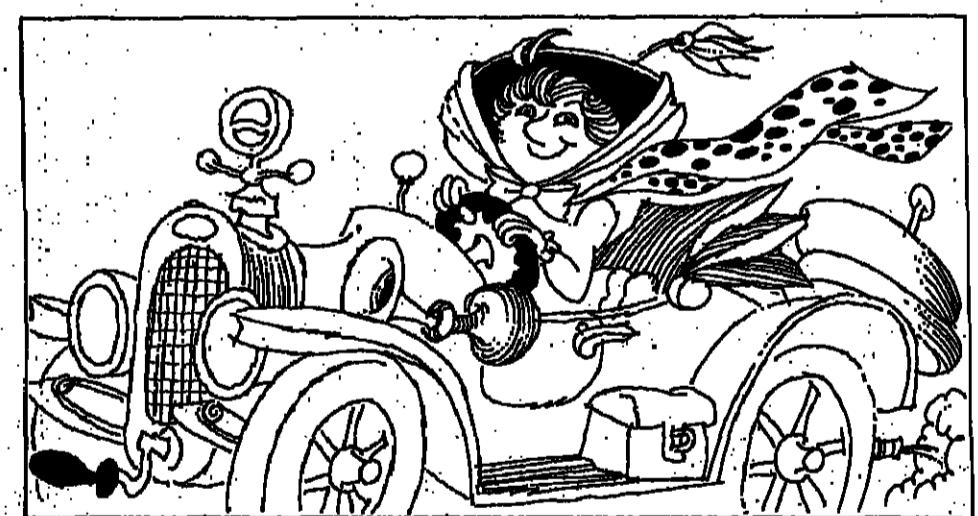
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3. tees 6. chains 10. rooms
Answers: 1. olive 4. lime 8. beans
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12. bluing 15. cane
13. soap 16. milk
14. sugar 17. coconut
15. cheese 18. oil
16. chocolate 19. paint
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18. cotton 21. paint
19. sugar 22. paint
20. chocolate 23. paint
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French/German

L'Europe n'a pas besoin de l'aide des Etats-Unis pour faire face aux communistes

[Traduction d'un article ayant paru le 3 octobre en première page]

Il se peut que l'unique chose d'importance capitale qui se soit produite dans le monde depuis fort longtemps est arrivée en France l'autre jour, lorsque les communistes, les socialistes et les radicaux de gauche ont interrompu leurs discussions relatives à leur campagne électorale.

Ils ne pouvaient se mettre d'accord sur un programme commun de campagne électorale. Le fait que cet accord n'ait pas été possible a dissipé, tout au moins pour le moment, un grand et sombre nuage politique de dessus la tête du gouvernement français.

Personne ne peut être absolument certain de la réponse. Mais il est un fait que depuis de nombreux mois les chefs de gouvernement de l'Alliance occidentale, les chefs d'état-major du Pentagone à Washington, et au SHAPE (quartier général supérieur des puissances alliées d'Europe) en Belgique se sont longuement demandé avec anxiété ce qu'ils devraient faire. La stratégie militaire aussi bien que politique a été basée sur la supposition qu'aucune nation importante d'Europe occidentale ne devrait être communiste.

Il est essentiel que l'Europe occidentale ne soit pas communiste et cela fait partie du fondement de la stratégie non seulement de l'alliance occidentale mais également de chacun de ses membres. Elle est à la base de la grande stratégie nationale américaine. Jusqu'à mois dernier, le fondement de la stratégie de l'OTAN était considéré en danger.

Les experts se demandent jusqu'à quel point les communistes français auraient fait pression sur la politique nationale lorsqu'ils auraient fait partie du gouvernement. Les communistes avaient évidemment demandé

une politique étrangère « neutre ». Le fait essentiel est que l'alliance entre les Etats-Unis et l'Europe occidentale reposait sur la supposition que les pays de l'Europe occidentale ne seront pas communistes dans leurs systèmes économiques, leur politique intérieure et leur attitude militaire. Est-ce que l'OTAN et la Communauté européenne pourraient survivre si des communistes faisaient partie du gouvernement français l'an prochain et s'ils participeraient à d'autres gouvernements européens plus tard ?

Personne ne peut être absolument certain de la réponse. Mais il est un fait que depuis de nombreux mois les chefs de gouvernement de l'Alliance occidentale, les chefs d'état-major du Pentagone à Washington, et au SHAPE (quartier général supérieur des puissances alliées d'Europe) en Belgique se sont longuement demandé avec anxiété ce qu'ils devraient faire. La stratégie militaire aussi bien que politique a été basée sur la supposition qu'aucune nation importante d'Europe occidentale ne devrait être communiste.

Comment tout cela est-il advenu ?

Pas, qu'on le note bien, à la suite de quelque menace de Washington. Voilà un autre exemple d'Européens de l'Ouest résolvant leurs propres problèmes politiques tout seuls sans intervention extérieure. (Le Portugal fut le premier exemple de la solution heureuse d'une crise politique sans l'intervention de Washington. L'Espagne a aussi résolu ses

problèmes politiques internes en dehors de Washington.)

Si Washington avait, dans le cas présent, menacé la France de représailles dans l'éventualité que les communistes fassent partie du gouvernement, cet heureux résultat se serait-il produit ? Presque certainement pas. Une intervention manifeste de Washington aurait probablement produit ce que Washington souhaitait le moins. Ironiquement, le coup de pouce étranger qui a rompu l'équilibre est venu de Moscou.

Depuis juin, le Kremlin a prêché une ligne de conduite dure et intransigeante aux partis communistes d'Europe occidentale. Cela a commencé immédiatement après les élections espagnoles. Sa première cible fut le chef du parti communiste espagnol, Santiago Carrillo, qui avait suivi la ligne de conduite la plus indépendante du groupe.

Dernièrement, le Kremlin s'est retourné contre le P.C.F. Ce qui a eu pour résultat de durcir la ligne de conduite des communistes français à l'intérieur de la coalition de la gauche au point que les communistes français ont insisté pour proposer un programme de nationalisations que ni les socialistes ni les radicaux de gauche ne pouvaient accepter.

En d'autres termes, c'est Moscou, et non Washington, qui a rompu la coalition de la gauche en France, coalition qui avait provoqué une telle inquiétude pendant si longtemps à Washington.

Europa braucht die USA nicht, um mit den Kommunisten fertig zu werden

[Dieser Artikel erschien en englischer Sprache in der Ausgabe vom 3. Oktober, Seite 1.]

Von Joseph C. Harsch

Um die Bedeutung des Ereignisses zu verstehen, muß man sich vorzustellen versuchen, was geschehen wäre, wenn sich die drei Parteien der französischen Linken auf ein politisches Programm geeinigt hätten. Gemeinsam hätten sie gute Aussichten gehabt, die Wahler im März nächsten Jahres zu gewinnen. Dies wiederum hätte, daß die Französische Kommunistische Partei in der Regierung wäre und einen starken Einfluß auf die Innen- und Außenpolitik ausüben könnte.

Die Experten streiten sich darüber, wie wohl die französischen Kommunisten, wenn sie erst

eigenen Aktien an der politischen Börse stiegen. Man sprach sofort nicht mehr von der „neutrale“ Außenpolitik gefordert. Tatsächlich gründet sich das Bündnis zwischen den Vereinigten Staaten und Westeuropa darauf, daß die Länder Westeuropas wirtschaftlich, inneren und militärisch nichtkommunistisch sind. Hätten das NATO-Bündnis und die Europäische Gemeinschaft Überlebenschancen, wenn die Kommunisten im nächsten Jahr im französischen Kabinett und später in anderen europäischen Regierungen wären?

Niemals kann sich der Antwort absolut sicher sein. Tatsache ist jedoch, daß die Führer der westlichen Allianz in den Regierungen, im Pentagon in Washington und beim Oberkommando der Alliierten Streitkräfte in Europa (SHAPE) in Belgien jetzt schon seit Monaten viele lange Stunden damit zubrachten haben, sich Gedanken darüber zu machen, was sie tun müßten. Die militärische und politische Strategie geht davon aus, daß kein wichtiges Land in Westeuropa jemals von den Kommunisten regiert wird.

Daß Westeuropa grundsätzlich nichtkommunistisch bleibt, ist nicht nur ein wesentlicher Pfiler der Strategie der westlichen Allianz, sondern auch eines jeden ihrer Mitglieder. Es liegt den großen strategischen Plänen Amerikas zugrunde. Bis zum vergangenen Monat wurde dieser Teil der Grundlage der NATO-Strategie als gefährdet angesehen.

Das wichtigste Datum war der 23. September. An jenem Tage gaben die Führer der drei französischen Linksparteien – den Kommunisten, Sozialisten und radikalen Linken – bekannt, daß sie sich nicht auf ein gemeinsames Regierungsprogramm für die bevorstehenden Wahlen einigen könnten. Alle gaben der Hoffnung Ausdruck, daß die Beruhigungen um eine Übereinkunft fortgesetzt würden. Es wurden jedoch keine weiteren Gesprächstermine festgelegt.

Die französischen Befreiungskräfte erlebten einen Höhepunkt. Im „NATO-Hauptquartier“ in Brüssel war deutlich ein Seufzer der Erleichterung zu hören. Generäle und Admirals im Pentagon in Washington sollen dankbar den Blick zum Himmel gerichtet haben. Präsident Carter gab bekannt, daß er auf seiner nächsten Weltreise auch in Paris Station machen werde. Der französische Präsident, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, beobachtete froh, wie auch seine

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]
Traduction de l'article religieux paru dans la page The Home Forum
Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine.

Enlever les étiquettes

l'Entendement divin ? Mary Baker Eddy, Découvre et Fondateur de la Science Chrétienne* écrit : « Une idée spirituelle ne renvoie pas un seul élément d'erreur, et cette vérité enlève convenablement tout ce qui est nul. »

Qu'en est-il de quelqu'un qui nous semble être un pêcheur, mauvais, indigne de notre amour et de notre respect ? Enlever l'étiquette et chercher l'enfant de Dieu, Christ Jésus réprimande Simon le pharise, qui vit la femme lavant les pieds de Jésus uniquement comme une pécheresse et ne pouvait reconnaître la sincérité de son repentir et son adoration pour le Christ. Jésus dit à la femme : « Tes péchés sont pardonnés. » Le Maître ne maintint jamais quelqu'un dans un état de condamnation et nous ne devrions pas le faire non plus.

A mesure que nous nous efforçons de libérer notre pensée de faux concepts, ne nous oublions pas nous-mêmes. Nous promouvons souvent avec nous, gravé dans notre pensée, que nous sommes étiquetés à partir du moment où nous paraissions sur la scène humaine, mesurés comparativement à d'autres. Un bébé est « en retard » pour marcher, mettre ses dents, parler. Pourquoi ne pas lui donner la liberté qui lui est due de grandir à son propre rythme naturel ? Il n'existe pas deux personnes identiques. Deux personnes sont vraies parce qu'il ne décrivent pas l'homme réel, l'homme spirituel créé par Dieu.

L'homme est fait à l'image et à la ressemblance de Dieu ; par conséquent il est spirituel et parfait. Cet homme parfait est l'homme que Christ Jésus vit en ceux qui venaient à lui pour être guéris. Le clair concept qu'il avait de l'homme éliminait le mal qui prétend faire partie de l'homme et apportait la guérison. Cette même méthode est à l'œuvre aujourd'hui, mettant le pouvoir de Dieu en action dans la conscience humaine.

Pensons-nous que quelqu'un est infirme ? L'homme est droit et libre. Pensons-nous que quelqu'un est vieux et faible ? L'homme de Dieu est toujours nouveau et éternel. Voyons quelqu'un avec des traits de caractère qui nous déplaisent, ou voyons-nous son être réel en tant qu'idée parfaite de Dieu,

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]
Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wochentlich.

Entfernen Sie die „Anhängeschildchen“!

Viele von uns merken es gar nicht, wenn wir uns selbst, unseren Familienangehörigen, Freunden und Mitarbeitern bestimmte Charakteristiken und Eigentümlichkeiten anhängen. Diese Merkmale werden dann oft zu einem festen Bestandteil unseres Denkens und bestimmen unser Verhalten anderen gegenüber, während sie gleichzeitig unseren eigenen Fortschritt behindern.

Die meisten dieser Charakteristiken sind eher negativ als positiv. Und im allgemeinen schreiben wir uns unseren Mitmenschen in Gedanken zu, denn wir würden ihnen die unerfreulichen Dinge, die wir über sie denken, nicht ins Gesicht sagen. Aber keiner dieser Charakteristiken, keine dieser Eigentümlichkeiten ist wahr, denn sie beschreibt nicht den wirklichen Menschen, den geistigen Menschen, den Gott erschaffen hat.

Gott hat den Menschen zu Seinem Bild und Gleichnis geschaffen; daher ist er gesegnet und vollkommen. Diesen vollkommenen Menschen sah Jesus in all denen, die zu ihm kamen, um geheilt zu werden. Seine klare Vorstellung vom Menschen übersieht das Böse aus, das den Anspruch erhob, ein Teil des Menschen zu sein, und führte die Hoffnung herbei. Auf dieselbe Weise wird auch heute die Macht Gottes im menschlichen Bewußtsein.

Wollen Sie sich mehr der heilenden Führerschaft Gottes bewußt sein? Vielleicht sollten Sie Ihr Verständnis von Gott erweitern und vertiefen. Ein Buch, das Ihnen dabei helfen kann, ist Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift von Mary Baker Eddy.

Es enthält die immer gegenwärtige Güte Gottes, Seine Macht und Seine Liebe.

Wissenschaft und Gesundheit spricht von Gottes Unwandelbarkeit und Seleni Gesezt, dem Hellen durch Gebet. Das Buch kann Ihnen zeigen, wie Heilung und Erneuerung in Ihr Leben kommen können, wenn Sie Ihre Auffassung von Gott und dem Menschen ändern. Es zeigt Ihnen, wie die biblischen Verheißungen sich erfüllen. Sie können das Buch erhalten, wenn Sie sich an die folgende Adresse wenden:

Miss Frances C. Carlson
Publisher's Agent
One Norway Street
Boston, MA, USA 02115

Schicken Sie mir bitte das Buch Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift.

Name _____
Ort _____
Postleitzahl _____
Datum _____

Inzahlweise den vollen Betrag von 5,00 US-Dollar.
Courtesy of The Frog Art Museum, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Woodchoppers' Drawing by Anton Mauve (1838-1888)

une image indésirable de comparaison avec les autres, qui semblent être plus beaux, plus intelligents, plus capables. Cette comparaison même nous cache notre réel, illimité, parfait. Donc, quelles que soient les étiquettes, elles n'ont ni substance ni autorité, à moins qu'elles ne représentent l'homme parfait de la création de Dieu. La seule étiquette qui soit vraie de l'homme est : « Spirituel et parfait ».

*Christian Science (christian science)

La traduction française du livre « Le Livre de la Science Chrétienne », « Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures », de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec le texte anglais original. Traduction de la Science Chrétienne, ou la commande à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115.

ton Simon zurecht, der die Frau, die Jesu Flüte wusch, nur als Sünderin sah und die Aufrichtigkeit ihrer Reue und ihrer Verehrung des Christus nicht zu erkennen vermochte. Jesus sagte zu ihr: „Dir sei deine Sünden vergeben.“ Der Meister verdamte michandem, und wir sollten es auch nicht tun.

In unserem Bemühen, unser Denken von falschen Vorstellungen zu befreien, sollten wir uns selbst nicht vergessen. Oft hat sich das unerwünschte Bild des Vergleichs mit anderen, die hilfsicher, intelligenter, fähiger zu sein scheinen als wir, in unser Denken eingeschrieben. Dieser Vergleich macht uns für unserer wirklichen, unbegrenzten, vollkommenen Sein blind. Ganz gleich also, wie die „Anhängeschildchen“ aussiehen mögen, sie haben keine Substanz, keine Autorität, es sei denn, sie beschreiben den von Gott geschaffenen vollkommenen Menschen. Geistigkeit und Vollkommenheit sind das einzige, was wir dem Menschen gerechterweise zuschreiben können.

Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 463. „Lucas 7:48.“

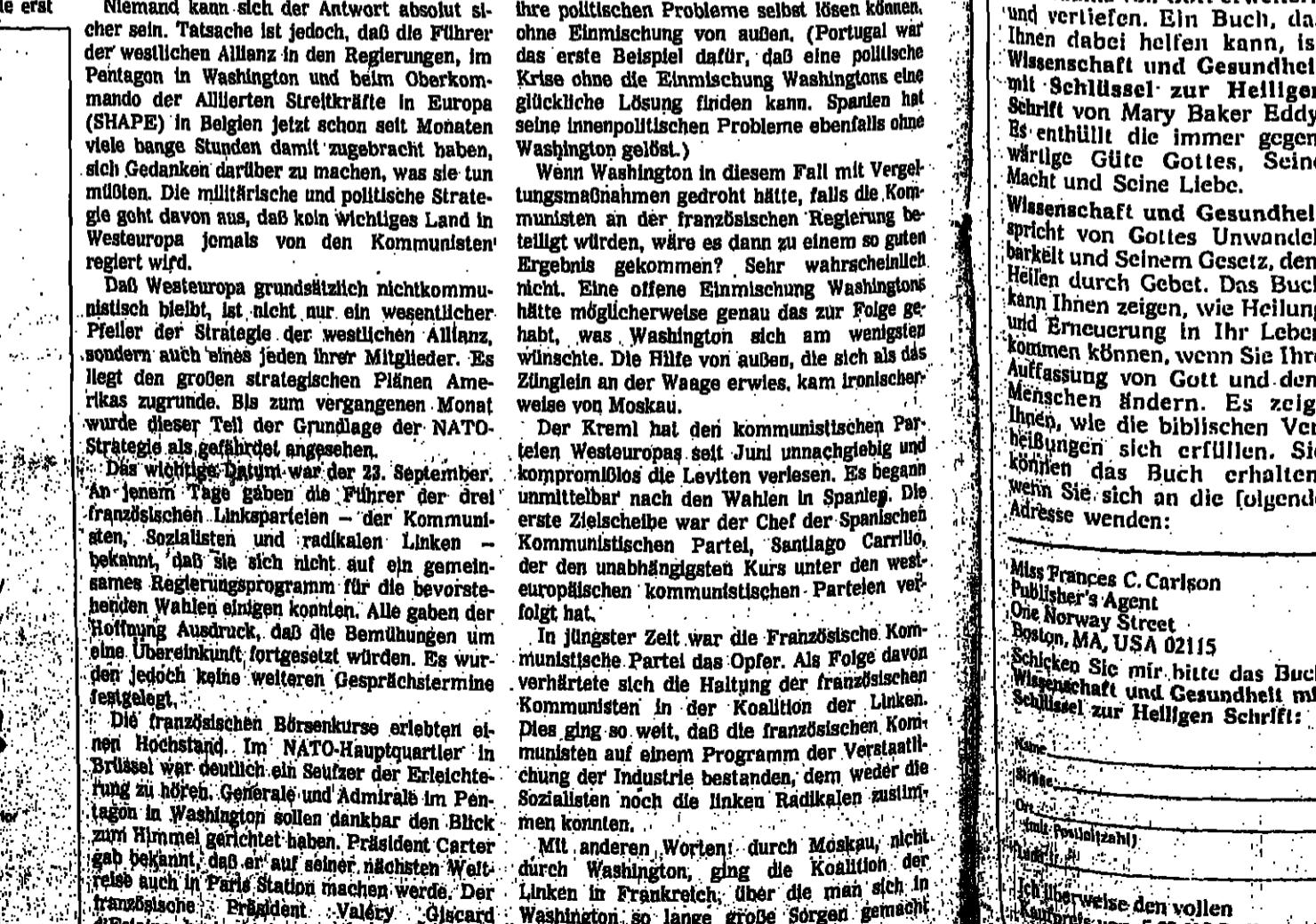
*Christian Science (christian science)

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuches der Christian Science (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift) von Mary Baker Eddy, mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite, erschien. Das Buch kann in den Lesezirkeln der Christlichen Kirche, Kanada, erhältlich sein. oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115.

Auskunft über andere christlich-orthodoxe Schriften in deutscher Sprache erhält auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115.



What do you mean by endangered species? It's a dragon!
Que voulez-vous dire une espèce en danger d'extinction?
Dieses Tier soll vom Aussterben bedroht sein? Es ist ein Drache!



Oscar the dragon

The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ARTISTS and their INSPIRATION

As often as possible, within the next year, The Home Forum page will offer colloquies with or essays by distinguished artists, poets and writers in which their attitudes toward their arts will be discussed. The second artist in this series is Yehudi Menuhin, the great violinist who also cares deeply about mankind.

We came back to Paris. Shortly afterward Enesco was to give a concert, which we would attend, of course, and which furthermore was my long-awaited chance of making myself known to him. This time, Imma told me, I must take my future in my own hands. Unsupported by parents or sisters, a very scared child indeed, I stationed myself in the artists' room after the concert until the serried mob overhead thinned into a half-dozen grownups. Poor Enesco! If he thought that seven more autographs would settle the evening's account, he had not reckoned correctly; only six people disappeared with a flourish of his pen hand — the seventh held fast. After all, it wasn't a moment, it was his soul that had come for "I want to study with you," I said without further ado. Our conversation ran somewhat as follows:

"There must be some mistake. I don't give private lessons."

"But I must study with you — please let me play for you!"

"That's impossible, my dear child. I leave Paris in the morning," he explained, looking at Gerard flicking the celluloid, who kept autograph seekers in line, as if to call his support.

Between the two sentences a policy had become a pica of inconvenience, and a pica of inconvenience invites inconvenience. So my proposal to play while he packed his valises left him no alternative but to revoke the policy or abdicate it altogether. Something must have charmed him, my defenselessness or my urgency or his failure to think of a better reason why I shouldn't come. As soon as he capitulated, I felt perfectly certain he accepted me from then on as his charge, and when Aba and I arrived at his apartment on the rue de Clichy at six the next morning it was, as far as I was concerned, for my first lesson. And so it proved.

Enesco wasn't just a teacher, indeed he never so described himself. He was the sustaining hand of providence, the inspiration that bore me aloft...

If a great man entertains doubts, his disciple gives him the benefit of every one. Enesco will always remain the Absolute by which I judge others, finding them, but especially myself, wanting. Apart from those ineffable qualities we gloss over with words like "presence" and the mystic mantle my veneration threw around him, his musical prowess was simply phenomenal. He knew by heart the Bach Ur-text edition, 58 of the 60 volumes having been given to him by Queen Marie (of Rumania) in his conservatory days (of the two missing volumes, one was the Index). I recall the day he sat at an old upright piano and, hammering, crooning, whistling the various parts, evoked *Tristan* and *Iolsle* more dramatically than an operatic company — without score, for Wagner too had been wholly committed to memory.

No single feat, however, made a greater impression on me than one performed during a lesson. Maurice Ravel suddenly burst into our midst, the ink still drying on a piano-and-violin sonata which he had brought along. It seemed his publishers, Durand, wished to hear it immediately (in those days publishers did not accept anybody's work unheard, not even Ravel's; what would they have done, I wonder, with dodecaphonic scores?). Enesco, chivalrous man that he was, craved Aba's and my indulgence — as though I might draw myself up to my full four feet six inches and thunder, "What a nuisance!" — then, with Ravel at the piano, eight-read the complex work, pausing now and again for elucidation. Ravel would have let matters rest there, but Enesco suggested they have one more run-through, whereupon he laid the manuscript to one side and played the entire work from memory. Such mnemonic tour de force bore out my conviction that this tree of a man, as he seemed to me, drew musical intelligence straight from the source.

Enesco gave me lessons whenever his concert schedule allowed, perhaps five in five successive days, then none for a fortnight, but each one lasting an entire afternoon as if to make amends for their irregularity. A lesson was an inspiration, not a stage reached in a course of instruction. It was the making of music, much as if I were his orchestra, playing under his direction, or his apprentice-soloist, and he both conductor and orchestra, for while he accompanied me at the piano he also sang the different voices of the score. There were few interruptions. Sometimes he took up his own violin to illustrate a point, of say, vibrato or glissando; very, very rarely would he give me a dissertation on violin theory, for the circumstances of both our lives short-circuited the clumsy locutions of speech... He rammed himself: When I came to study with him, I played more or less as a bird sings, instinctively, uncalculatingly, uninhabiting, and thus neither he nor I gave much thought to theory.

What I received from him — by compelling example, not by word — was the note transformed into vital message, the phrase given shape and meaning, the structure of music made vivid. I was ready to receive it. Music was hardly dead



Courtesy of The Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, New York

Green Violinist: Oil on canvas by Marc Chagall

ingly, it was the expressive side of his temperament which most fired me, to the neglect of his discipline, and once in a while he would call my too passionate playing to account.

Music is given us with our existence. An infant cries or crows or talks with his own voice and goes one step beyond to sing. Above other arts, music can be possessed without knowledge; being an expression largely of the subconscious, it has its direct routes from whatever is in our guts, minds and spirits, without need of a detour through the classroom. That direct route I knew, thank God. I learned to love music before I learned to say so; I was given the raw material when I could scarcely read or write; I early felt the wonder of taking up a violin and making it speak, communicate with others, express the thoughts and feelings of great composers. No doubt I had great aptitude which enabled me to excel my teachers in specific performances, but his phenomenon is generally accounted more mysterious than it is. Violin in hand, a talented youngster with music in his heart, an inspiring master, and the capacity to play by "feel" and intuition can hurdle obstacles apparently insuperable to the adult mind, which would erect barriers of qualification to be surmounted before one wins the right to self-expression. Without qualifications, background or experience, without knowing adolescent yearning, excitement and disappointment, I could at the age of seven or eight play the *Symphonie Espagnole* almost as well as anyone and better than most. Where I was supremely blessed was in having great musicians to inspire me. Too many young people are ruined by bad teaching. It was not my fate to have had teaching, or any teaching at all, in the literal sense of the word. Had I been put to study under a first-class "teacher," a Carl Flesch or a Dounis, the experience might well have proved mutually discouraging — to him for my playing adequately without his training, and me for his system's depriving me of music. My teachers, however, were first and foremost superb violinists, so that I knew from the beginning the sound and feel of a phrase or a performance, drinking in example by intuition, by recognition, without troubling to analyze meaning and mechanics...

Enesco's insight was the fruit of time, and time was precisely what I did not have on my own account. It is one thing to play one's small repertoire beautifully, but to have lived long enough to understand Mozart or play through all Beethoven's quartets or simply begin to know something of the world. My devoted, careful parents saw to it that I wasn't confined to what I could easily do; they saved me from musical idiocy, if the expression may be allowed, giving me books, languages, the countryside, family life, and much besides; but there is no such thing as an instant biography. Maturity, in music and in life, has to be earned by living. Having started at the top, after a fashion and in one respect only, I had to construct my maturity from an unusual angle.

It was as if one were suspended from a balloon at the fifth floor without any scaffolding of patience to shore up against the balloon's deflation. Projected up to Beethoven, I knew that a violin had been in some way grasped, or at least perceived, before the intervening spaces had been filled — spaces to be filled by contact with life as much as, or more than, by contact with music. The difficulty was to let down threads from my balloon and surreptitiously build from the bottom up without ever living down there. Lessons had to be learned in later life which in the ordinary course of events children learn at school, at play, in the streets and among the crowds: that competition exists, for power, for leadership, for the satisfaction of greed, for a person. There was no competition in my youth, nor any suggestion that one might willfully harm one's neighbor in the cause of self-advancement. For one thing, my gift spared me: as soon as I could play professionally, support, engagements, fees, fell to me without my striving. For another, the people I knew — by great good fortune, I believe, as well as by my parents' scrupulous selection — were all of a remarkable goodness. And thirdly, family principles built an ideal world about my sisters and me. True, it would prove hard and painful to reconcile the fluidity of actual life with the crystallized perfection of the standards which governed childhood; true, too, I probably lost something of resilience, alertness, color, and fascination in the static security of my upbringing. But I am not sorry to have missed the rough and tumble of unprotected childhood. Even if I was unprepared to find life less than perfect, it was wonderful to have had so early a conception of the idea.

After many years of building to meet my balloon, I think there are now few dangerous crevices left in the construction, although, as there is much I have not experienced, my completeness is perhaps not for me to judge.

What I received from him — by compelling example, not by word — was the note transformed into vital message, the phrase given shape and meaning, the structure of music made vivid. I was ready to receive it. Music was hardly dead

Yehudi Menuhin

From "Unfinished Journey," © 1977, Alfred A. Knopf

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, October 10, 1977

What is music?

The Monitor's religious article

Remove the labels

Many of us do not realize when we label ourselves, our family, our friends, and our fellow workers with certain traits and characteristics. These often become a fixed part of our thought and govern our conduct toward others, along with limiting our own progress.

Most of these traits tend to be negative.

And they are generally mental labels,

because we would not say audibly to these people the unpleasant things we think of them. But none of these traits or characteristics are true, because they do not describe the real man, the spiritual man created by God.

Man is made in the image and likeness of God; therefore, he is spiritual and perfect.

This perfect man is the man Christ Jesus

who came to him for healing.

His clear concept of man eliminated the evil

that claimed to be a part of man and brought healing. The same method is at work today, setting the power of God to work in human consciousness.

Do we think of someone as an invalid? Man is upright and free. Do we think of someone as old and feeble? God's man is forever new and eternal. Do we see someone who has character traits we don't like, or are we seeing his real being as a perfect idea of God, divine Mind? Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "A spiritual idea has not a single element of error, and this truth removes properly whatever is offensive."

We are labeled from the time we appear on the human scene, measured by comparison with others. A baby is "slow" to walk, to teeth to talk. What about giving him his rightful freedom to grow in his own natural way? No two people are alike. We live as a part of and at the expense of other life. Nor can we draw a line between other life which may be harmful to us and life which is beneficial to us. In the end, even certain harmful aspects of other life are essential to us. We can only stop the threat by acknowledging this fact, and it is up to all of us to propagate this knowledge.

You've expressed some dismay at the violence induced by rock music, and wondered if music is still a universal language. How do you feel now?

Music is not a universal language, though it can be. What is true of music is that it penetrates directly to the emotions and is much truer of the emotions than words are. Words may do more damage than music. Music never does. But there is also the music of the mediocre and the violent and the ignorant.

If our mental picture is biased by false racial, national, family, or individual outlines, we need to look beyond the material picture and perceive the child of God. We deprive ourselves of the joy of knowing what is true of our brother man when we see him from a limited, material viewpoint.

What of one who appears to us to be a sinner, evil, unworthy of our love and respect? Remove the label and look for the child of God. Christ Jesus rebuked the self-righteous Simon, who saw the woman washing the feet of Jesus only as a sinner and could not recognize the sincerity of her repentance and her adoration for the Christ. Jesus said to her, "Thy sins are forgiven." The Master never

approaches a person with a judgmental attitude.

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BIBLE VERSE

O sing unto the Lord a new song,
sing unto the Lord, all the earth.
Psalm 96:1

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Patience

Paper has patience.
Listens to silence
And speech.
Remembers the growth
Of the tree:
The roots.
The seeds.
The forest.

Ryah Tumarkin Goodman

Voices

Listening
may, more
in saying
nothing
than speaking
in many words
that fail to reach
the place
Remains in memory.

Elizabeth Searie Lamb

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

Carter as diplomat

President Carter's speech to the United Nations significantly reflected the current state and thrust of American foreign policy. It did not address primarily the concerns of the third world and issues of global economic interdependence — themes which Mr. Carter strongly highlighted at the outset of his administration. Rather did the President focus on those problems which have most preoccupied him in his first eight months in office: arms control and peace in the Middle East.

This is not a criticism. It is simply to suggest that, however dramatically different an image the new President has wished to project, he has been drawn by realities to face first precisely those overriding diplomatic problems that concerned his predecessors. As a "trilateralist," Mr. Carter would prefer to stress international over big-power relationships, yet the latter still occupy center stage. And reasonably so — for unless the two superpowers come to some understanding about the root questions of war and peace, all other matters become irrelevant.

Similarly is the President forced by circumstances to seek a solution of the conflict in the Middle East. This too demands high priority. For if the dispute is permitted to go unresolved, it could impair the whole Western economic system and even draw the Soviet Union and the United States into nuclear confrontation — and again everything else becomes irrelevant.

To his credit, Mr. Carter has not shied from

these mammoth challenges. He has received a fair amount of criticism for early awkward mistakes born of inexperience. He is faulted, and with some justification, for conducting foreign policy in an ad hoc, slap-dash way, without an overall "strategy" or "grand design" or "conceptual framework." But, after some false starts, he has settled down to the day-to-day management of foreign policy — and the myriad complex, difficult pieces of which it is made up — with a bit more skill, subtlety and even innovation.

It is too soon to speak of diplomatic successes. But there are some positive signs of movement. Mr. Carter will probably get a SALT agreement. It looks as if he will achieve

the reconvening of the Geneva conference on the Middle East. There may also be a comprehensive test-ban treaty and an agreement to limit military activity in the Indian Ocean. In southern Africa some momentum can be seen toward a settlement in Rhodesia.

Perhaps most important of all, the President has sought to balance the public's perception of détente. By recognizing the weaknesses as well as the strengths of the Soviet Union, the United States now conveys a more optimistic, positive sense of its possibilities for leadership. Mr. Carter's statement of willingness to reduce America's nuclear arms arsenal by as much as 50 percent if the Soviet Union would do the same is a bold initiative in this context.

Neverberations at the UN point not only to an underlying continuity of foreign policy, however. They indicate that Mr. Carter's chief foreign policy problem is in effect a domestic problem. The President does not have Congress squarely and bipartisanly behind him on many crucial issues. Ratification of the Panama Canal treaties poses but one obstacle. There promises to be a tough uphill battle on the strategic arms agreement and on a Mideast peace settlement. At the moment the administration is stymied on such questions as Cyprus and foreign aid. The Congress, resolved to regain its authority after the "imperial presidency" of recent years, is posing what may become a formidable challenge to the President's constitutional charge to conduct foreign policy.

Outcome of this tug-of-war will determine in the end how much the Carter administration can accomplish abroad. But, in terms of the substance of foreign policy, the President deserves encouragement. On many important issues — human rights, arms sales, nuclear proliferation — he has had to moderate his high expectations. He is still not dealing imaginatively with third-world problems. He is not articulating foreign policy well. But he is approaching problems with a pragmatic sense of what is possible and showing a capacity to learn and grow. Foreign, including Soviet, officials who confer with him appear impressed with his intellectual grasp. After less than a year in office, this is a creditable start.

Belgrade opportunity

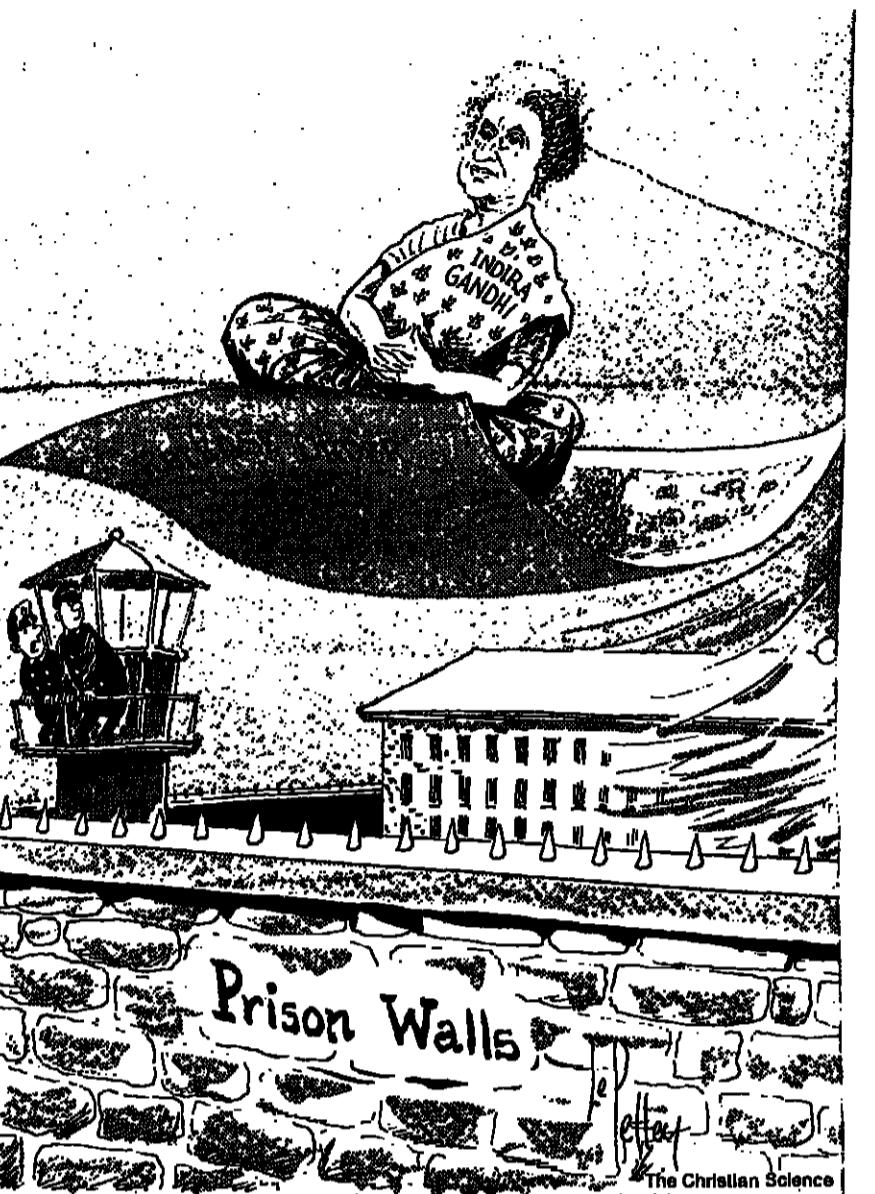
If it is to be meaningful, the 85-nation conference on East-West détente meeting in Belgrade will have to avoid heated polemics. This will not be easy. Both the Western and the Soviet-bloc nations feel they have reason to uphold each other for failure to live up to the 1975 Helsinki declaration. Hence it is encouraging to hear that Moscow and Washington will seek to avoid an angry confrontation over the sensitive issue of human rights.

Arthur Goldberg, chief U.S. delegate to the meeting, indicates that the United States will seek a full review of all the main provisions of the Helsinki accords. But he prudently cautions that one cannot expect dramatic changes overnight. The struggle for human rights is necessarily a slow process. A reasonable strategy for the West, therefore, is to keep up the pressures on the Soviet bloc and their clients where progress is feasible but to stop short of backing them into positions where they feel threatened.

Certainly a polemical tone will in the long run exert a greater influence on Moscow than a confrontational strategy. It should not be forgotten that the West's whole purpose in roundly accepting the Soviet-promoted conference on European security and cooperation two years ago was to help create the conditions that would give Eastern Europe a little more breathing space. That has happened and to a greater degree than could have been foreseen. And it is likely that the East Europeans — Poles, Hungarians, and others — see the Belgrade conference as an opportunity to enhance their freedom of maneuver even more. This will be possible if the Western nations are willing to throw the spotlight of criticism on themselves as well.

Let it be remembered too that many in the

Monday, October 10
'There she goes again. It's some kind of magic'



Due process for Mrs. Gandhi

The brief detention of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi may have been part of India's version of post-Watergate morality. Certainly it is important for the present government of Prime Minister Morarji Desai to demonstrate that it will pursue allegations of official corruption wherever they lead — in contrast with India's past reputation for too much tolerance of such corruption.

But inevitably the arrest of Mrs. Gandhi, an increasingly outspoken critic of her successor, invited political interpretation. And she has been making the most of it. She said that, whatever the charges, her arrest was political. Crowd of shouting supporters — sometimes battling with the police — indicated how easily she could be turned into a martyr. Indian political history is full of figures who have worn political imprisonment as a badge of honor.

All the more important that the Desai government prove its claims that it is not conducting a political vendetta against Mrs. Gandhi but properly pursuing legal charges. Her quick court-ordered release suggests due pro-

A-bomb with a message

It was a rather spartan atomic bomb. So quiet, in fact, that word of its successful explosion in Nevada several years ago has only recently leaked out. And apparently leaked by the Carter administration to make an important point. The United States has demonstrated that leftover plutonium from nuclear power plants can be used for making atomic bombs.

Coming at a time when President Carter has been seeking — with little success — to convince France, West Germany, and other nuclear powers of the potential dangers of rapidly spreading nuclear technology to developing third-world nations such as Pakistan and Brazil, the message should be clear: "If we

it is hardly reassuring that U.S. scientists found it difficult to make the bomb from reactor-grade plutonium, which is impure and dangerously radioactive, requiring expensive and sophisticated equipment for handling.

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Similarly, the President has argued by circumstance that the demands of the conflict in the Middle East demands high priority. "Any dispute is permitted to go unresolved if it could impair the whole Western economic system and even draw the Soviet Union and the United States into nuclear confrontation — and again everything else becomes irrelevant."

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All the more important that the Desai government prove its claims that it is not conducting a political vendetta against Mrs. Gandhi but properly pursuing legal charges. Her quick court-ordered release suggests due pro-

cess is operating so far. It must end the charges against her and several others are cleared up. According to one claim, she conspired to award an oil-drilling contract to a French company for \$17 million. An American firm offered to do the work for \$1 million. She is also alleged to have my office to obtain vehicles for corrupt purposes.

A government spokesman said the by Mrs. Gandhi's government during her emergency declared by her would have a trial along the extraordinary lines ofberg. Any such wrongs should not be tolerated. The emergency period should be thoroughly investigated by the commission set up for this purpose.

But there is wisdom in the government's desire to limit actions against Mrs. Gandhi based on existing law. It must ensure that it can conduct such legal processes free of political repression which the Indian people decisively rejected when they voted Desai out of office.

A-bomb with a message

It was a rather quiet atomic bomb; so quiet, in fact, that word of its successful explosion in Nevada several years ago has only recently leaked out. And apparently leaked by the Carter administration to make an important point. The United States has demonstrated that left-over plutonium from nuclear power plants can indeed be used for making atomic bombs.

Coming at a time when President Carter has been seeking — with little success — to convince France, West Germany, and other nuclear powers of the potential dangers of rapidly spreading nuclear technology to developing third-world nations such as Pakistan and Brazil, the message should be clear: "If we can do it, so can they."

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